

SIGNAL SYSTEMS THAT ENSURE SAFETY

ON AMERICAN RAILROADS

"NERVES" THAT CONTROL TRAFFIC OF TRAINS AND CONVEY MESSAGE



The operation of a modern railroad, with its numerous trains running at high speeds, is made possible by the use of what appears to be a very complex series of signals. One glance at the network of tracks at the entrance to a great railroad terminal makes the complicated system of signals seem to be a great railroad terminal maze. The complicated system of signals is made possible by the use of what appears to be a very complex series of signals. One glance at the network of tracks at the entrance to a great railroad terminal makes the complicated system of signals seem to be a great railroad terminal maze.

The block signal system is a plan devised to prevent two trains going in the same direction from running together. A block consists of a section of track usually about two miles long. When the signal is set against a train, it must not enter the block until the proper signal is given. In this way the exact location of every train is kept at the various offices of the train dispatchers.

The semaphore, which is the usual type of signal used on roads in the East, is a very old design. The first telegraph system was semaphore, and it has been found to have advantages over most other types, although the disk system is used on some roads, and some western roads are operated on what is known as the staff system. A block system more extensively used in England than in this country. All of these systems have the same underlying idea—that of advancing a train block by block or of being able to halt it before it enters a block already occupied. The difference is to be found in the type of signal and the method of operating it.

About 40,000 miles of railroad in this country are operated by some one of the three systems mentioned. The semaphore type is used generally in the

East. In installing this system the posts or arches sustaining the semaphores are placed at each division point or at each block terminal, the distance apart depending on the length of the block. Where traffic is infrequent the blocks may be several miles long, but at the entrance to a great train shed, such as Union Station, Boston, where the shortest blocks in the world may be seen, the distance between blocks is only a few hundred feet.

Travelers have noticed that at some points three semaphore arms are set on one post. To the average rider two of these appear to be superfluous. On the contrary, the three arms carry a very legible signal to the engine driver. The top semaphore represents the nearest block; the next the one ahead and the last the block beyond that. "Where the locomotive is running at the rate of fifty miles an hour," says Day Allen Willey, in *Cassier's Magazine*, in which he thoroughly explains the workings of the "nerves of a railway," "the three signal post is essential to the safety of a short block system, since considerable track room is needed to bring the train to a full stop, especially on a level or down grade."

The block signal may be controlled from a station at the end of each track division. As the train enters the operator by pulling a lever throws his signal to the danger position, the lever being connected with the semaphore by heavy wire passing over pulleys at the curves. It is usual to supplement the manual block system by the use of telegraph or telephone.

Where traffic is heavy the automatic block system has found much favor. Where this is used the train service is literally controlled by the passage of the trains. For example, when one train enters a block it sets the signal behind it at danger, and the one in the rear of this at cautionary, lowering

the semaphore arms to the safety position as it leaves the block. One of the automatic block systems most extensively employed is the Westinghouse electro-pneumatic.

In this system the essential feature is an electric current flowing through the track rails. When the circuit is closed, which is the case when the section is not occupied by wheels at any point, an electro magnet at the signal holds the signal in a "way clear" position. The entrance of a train short-circuits the current, de-energizing the magnet and the signal of gravity assumes the danger position, thus warning the next train not to enter the block. As the train passes over the block the magnets are again energized and the clear way is signaled.

The power for moving the semaphore arm to the downward or all-clear position is compressed air, of about seven pounds pressure per square inch, acting through a cylinder fixed in an iron box at the foot of the signal post. Pneumatic pressure is conveyed from a compressor to the signals along the line for a distance of ten to twenty miles by means of underground pipes. An accidental failure of air pressure would simply release the signal arm, and its counter-weight would by gravity force it to the stop position. The arm is held at all-clear by means of pressure, which overcomes its natural tendency to lie at a horizontal or stop position.

It is only within a few years that the three-position signal has found favor. With this arrangement it serves both as home or distant positive signal and also as a distant or cautionary. Placed horizontally, the semaphore indicates stop; when hanging at an angle of 45 degrees from the horizontal it indicates all clear for that section, but means also (the same as a distant signal) "be prepared to stop at next signal."

CANAL BONDS ON SALE.

Secretary, Announces \$20,000,000 Issue of Securities.

The Secretary of the Treasury has offered to the public the opportunity to subscribe for \$20,000,000 of the bonds of the Panama Canal loan recently authorized by Congress. The terms of the subscription are such as to give every citizen of the United States an opportunity to bid for the bonds, and bidders for the smallest amounts will be given priority in the allotment in cases where the prices offered are equal. The bonds will not be sold for less than par.

Bids should be addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, division of loans and currency, and the envelopes enclosing bids should be marked: "Bids for Panama Canal Bonds." The bonds will bear interest at 2 per cent, payable quarterly on the 1st days of November, February, May and August. They will be dated Aug. 1, 1905, and bids for them must be in before July 20. The bonds are redeemable in gold coin at the pleasure of the government after ten years and mature in thirty.

The bonds will be exempt from government, state or municipal taxes, and will be available to national banks as security for circulation and for government deposits. In order to make the issue popular and give every citizen a chance to subscribe, the bonds will be issued in denominations of \$20, \$100 and \$1,000 in coupons and \$20, \$100, \$1,000 and \$10,000 registered.

National banks may use the new bonds as security for circulating notes upon the same terms as the 2 per cent consols of 1900.

Subscribers to the issue are asked to name, in addition to the amount of bonds desired and the price offered, the place where they desire to make payment, whether at the treasury of the United States or at the office of one of the assistant treasurers at New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, New Orleans or San Francisco.

French Loan to Pennsylvania Road.

Announcement was made Monday of the terms of the Pennsylvania railroad's \$50,000,000 loan in France. The cost to the company is to be a little under 4 1/2 per cent, while the French bankers assume the expense of listing the bonds on the Paris bourse and other charges under the French fiscal law. The loan can be called at par after twelve years, at the option of the company. President Cassatt said that the proceeds would go to meet the payments for 33,000 steel girders and 333 locomotives, which are being built at a cost of \$42,000,000; also to the completion of the water supply system. Since 1900 the capital stock of the Pennsylvania has been increased from \$12,000,000 to \$30,000,000, and the bonded debt from \$88,000,000 to \$192,000,000. About \$122,000,000 has been expended in improvements and additions to the property, while about \$10,000,000 has been invested in the stocks of other companies. Mr. Cassatt says that the company is now in the position to fully perform its public duty, and that its traffic is moving with ease and regularity, never before attained, while the surplus, after paying 6 per cent dividend last year, amounted to \$11,700,000.

More Railroad Investigation.

When the interstate commerce commission resumed its session at Washington Thursday, Fourth Vice President Thayer of the Pennsylvania railroad took the stand and endeavored to explain the mine rating and car distribution about which so much had been heard. He contended that so long as private cars were in use there was no method to prevent some discrimination and on this account they had ordered the surrender of all individual cars after this year. Mr. Thayer admitted that the ownership of coal property by railroad officials should be abolished. In response to the notice sent to various railroad companies that Thursday's session would be held for the purpose of giving them a chance to be heard in their own defense, none of the railroad presidents appeared. Prior to this, officials of the Western Maryland, Chesapeake and Ohio and Buffalo and Susquehanna railroad had testified. The general manager of the Western Maryland admitted that his road operated sixteen mines.

Berkman Leader of Anarchists.

Alexander Berkman was greeted by the meeting of New York anarchists Sunday as their new leader, and money was contributed to pay the expense of publishing his forthcoming book telling of his four years' imprisonment at Alcatraz for the attempt to assassinate Gold. Berkman was introduced by Emma Goldman, who said they were proud of Berkman, because he had come out of prison "with a bigger, greater heart for the sufferings of down-trodden humanity," with which remark she gave him a reverent kiss. Berkman said he was the same man who had shot Frick and that under the same circumstances he would do the same thing again. He said that American prisoners were more inhuman than those in Russia. Both he and Miss Goldman denied the story that they had been married, as neither of them believed in any sort of restriction of their individual freedom, but they did not deny that they were living in the relation of man and wife.

More Powerful than Radium.

A substance, similar to radium, has been isolated by Prof. Battelli of the university of Pisa, while examining the water of the San Giuliano springs. It was in the form of a gas, which he called "nearadium." But he has not yet discovered the mineral from which it emanated.

Sapphire Mining in Montana.

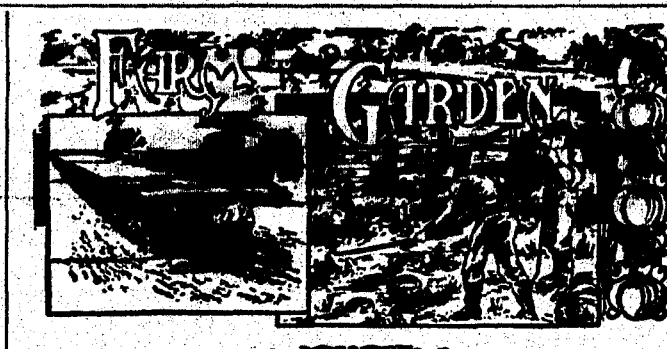
What experts of the geological survey say is the greatest gem mine in the world is about to be worked in the Zago gulch, Montana. The vein is four feet long on the surface and extends to an unknown depth. The stones obtained are not large, but are of unusual brilliancy and of many shades of blue. They are sent to Amsterdam for cutting and yield nearly half their weight in unfinished stones. The survey reports that the output of gems in this country in 1905 was valued at \$230,350. The sapphire mines led with a yield of \$125,000.

Engineers Harness the Tides.

A remarkable feat of engineering was performed at New York last week, when the 15,000-ton drawbridge of the Harlem river ship canal was lifted on pontoon bridges by the rising tides and moved one mile up the river by four tugs and dropped on its pivot cap in the new bridge structure without a hitch or the straining of a bolt.

Southern Mills Cut Iron Prices.

The Iron Age reports a break of 50 cents up to \$1 on southern iron, coincident with the dissolution of the Southern Furnace Association.



A cheap alfalfa, like anything else that is cheap, is dear at any price.

Try watering the horses in the morning before feeding. This will often prevent colic.

It is a notable fact that men whose word is as good as their note keep it good by keeping their names off of notes.

The opinion of some orchard owners is that it will not do to cultivate peach trees after they are four years old. If it is expected to get finely colored fruit.

An old alfalfa grower says: "Where the worms abound, alfalfa is sure." The land must be dry, the soil must be sweet and full of organic matter for best results with alfalfa.

The institute worker who can give (without the use of percentages) his own experience on his own farm will be listened to most attentively. It is not the interesting talker at an institute that educates, but the instructive one who talks along practical lines.

It is proper use to put an axe to when one cuts down old, defunct willow hedges continuous to farm land. Such things can not be said to be a thing of beauty, nor may they be considered beneficial. They impede the growth of crops and are better out of existence.

Give the farm implement a "square deal" and don't throw it away until it is beyond repairing. Many machines are thrown away that could be repaired so as to do good work. On some farms so much is invested in machinery that it is difficult to make a profit on the investment.

If a man takes a little property belonging to another he is a thief; if he takes a good deal he is called a grafter. When a man pays out some money and loses it we call it speculation; if he makes a profit it is an investment. This is the up-to-date way of looking at some things.

A supply of lime is absolutely necessary for the hens and there is no better way to get this than pounded oyster shells. Bones, pounded lime, so as to have no long splinters, may also be used, or fine gravel which contains limestone. Attention to these things is what makes poultry pay in winter.

When a gall is noticed, there is something wrong with the saddle or harness, and it should be removed. An examination of the harness should be made whenever the horse is brought up from work at night, and it should be kept in good condition, or the horse will suffer.

All kinds of horses are high now. No one should buy a horse unless it is actually needed. When buying it pays to get the best. For an investment in horses it would be good business management to wait a while until something good can be bought for less money. A pair of good draft mares will pay out at almost any reasonable price.

It has been frequently pointed out to the feeder that a perfect ration may sometimes be unpalatable, in which case it cannot produce that good which will come from a ration more palatable. If the animal does not like the taste of any ration it will not get good from it, for it will not eat sufficient of it. It is, therefore, essential that the ration have palatability as well as balanced elements.

When corn has been laid by with a good shovel plow the ridges in the corn rows are high. In putting in spring grain there should be some reduction of these ridges or the stand will be "streaked." The grain when it comes up looks very much like the stripes of Old Glory. It is better to run the disk over a field of this kind before seeding to oats or spring wheat. If not reduced properly these ridges will interfere in harvesting.

Milk, like many other things, that can be extremely good, can also be extremely bad. Milk, as it comes from the udder of a healthy, well-cared-for cow, is as pure as spring water from the depth of the earth, but the moment it comes in contact with the air and the utensils in which it is handled, it becomes the most favorable place for the development of thousands of minute organisms known as bacteria, and under favorable conditions these will grow and multiply until one drop of milk may contain as many as a million, which may not only cost the lives of the calves to which it is fed, but of the children of our homes.

Nitrogen from the Air.

One of the latest discoveries which belongs to the class of important, if true, is announced by a Scotch professor of wide experience, who claims that plants of the clover family are not the only ones which can take nitrogen from the air. He asserts that most other farm crops have the same power, and he contends further that crops of any kind do not take in the nitrogen through the nodules which are found on clover, beans, etc., but absorb the nitrogen through the leaves. These ideas are quite against the accepted belief, and should not as yet be accepted. The practical results of the use of clover as a nitrogen gatherer are so well known and thoroughly approved that no one can make a mistake in depending on it for this purpose. If other crops are found to do the same work so much the better.

Cultivation of Cabbage.

Market gardeners often raise earlier and larger cabbages than are usually

THE WEEKLY HISTORIAN



1644—Battle of Marston.

1685—Archibald Campbell, Earl of Argyll, beheaded at Edinburgh.

1720—"The Mississippi bubble" burst.

1745—Capture of Cape Breton by the English.

1776—Battle of Fort Mifflin, Charleston, S. C.; Battle of Long Island.

1777—Dr. William Todd executed at Tyburn.

1778—Battle of Monmouth; Turkish fleet defeated and destroyed.

1797—Richard Parker, head of the naval mutiny at the *Norfolk*, hanged.

1800—Act passed for legislative union of Great Britain and Ireland.

1810—U. S. brig *Peacock* captured British cruiser *Nautilus* in Straits of Sund.

1817—Plus VII. condemned Bible societies by bull.

1831—United States treaty with Black Hawk, chief of Sacs and Foxes.

1832—Cholera appeared in New York.

1837—Act of British Parliament to discontinue use of pillory for punishment.

1838—Coronation of Queen Victoria.

1840—Blockade of Canton by the English.

1844—Joseph Smith, founder of Mormonism, killed by mob at Carthage, Ill.

1846—Repeal of English corn laws.

1848—Archbishop of Paris shot while acting as mediator.

1857—Ship *Montreal* lost near Quebec; 250 persons perished.

1861—Battle of Faling Waters, Va.

1862—Lee defeated McClellan at battle of *Gaines' Mill*, Va.

1865—Gen. Meade succeeded Gen. Hooker in command of Army of the Potomac.

1864—Confederates victorious at battle of Kennesaw mountain, Ga.; President Lincoln signed repeal of fugitive slave law; Invasion of Denmark by the Prussians.

1870—First reception of foreign ministers by Emperor of China at Peking.

1874—Henry Ward Beecher requested Plymouth church to appoint a committee to investigate the Tilton charges.

1875—Great flood at Budapest.

1876—Democratic convention nominated Samuel J. Tilden for President.

1876—Great tornado in Iowa, Minnesota and Wisconsin.

1881—Assassination of President Garfield.

1882—Charles Guiteau hanged at Washington for murder of President Garfield.

1885—James D. Fish, bank defaulter, sentenced to prison for ten years in New York.

1891—Pike's Peak, Colo., reached by first railroad passenger train; Nineteen victims of the Samson disaster buried at Mars Island.

1893—Gov. Altgeld of Illinois pardoned the Chicago anarchists; New York's vessel *Falcon* sailed from New York for the Arctic regions.

1894—The *Tower Bridge*, London, formally opened by Prince of Wales.

1897—Coal mines in Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia went on strike.

1898—No newspapers published in Chicago owing to strike of printers.

1900—Great Hoboken dock fire.

1902—Roosevelt signed Isthmian canal bill.

1904—Prohibitionists nominated Dr. S. C. Swallow for President; Stenographic shorthand lost off Scottish coast and 449 persons perished.

1905—Mutiny broke out on board Russian battleship *Kniaz Potemkin* at Odessa; John D. Rockefeller gave \$1,000,000 to permanent endowment fund of Yale University; Warsaw besieged by revolutionists; 200 persons arrested.

Cobalt for Storage Battery.

Thomas A. Edison, in an Asheville, N. C., interview, said he had found in that section cobalt that would reduce the weight of storage batteries in automobiles one-half and the cost of city traffic more than half. He says the vein of cobalt runs from a point east of Nashville, Tenn., in North Carolina, and traverses four counties. He thinks it means a revolution in the electrical world. Most of the cobalt hitherto known to the world has been found in France and Australia. Cobalt is a hard, white metal, with granular structure, which is malleable, at red heat and capable of receiving weak magnetic power when rubbed with a magnet. It is nowhere found native, except in some meteorites; but usually exists as an oxide, and the ores are known to have been in use in the sixteenth century for imparting a blue color to glass.

Religious Novel Prohibited.

"Il Ranto, or the Saint," is the title of a much-discussed novel by Senator Fagnazzolo of Italy, which has just been added to the list of prohibited books—"Index Librorum Prohibitorum"—by the Vatican authorities. The author is a devout Catholic, but stands for liberal reforms. The theme of the book is the fate of a devout and zealous Catholic, modeled after St. Francis of Assisi, who undertakes reform within the church and encounters the opposition of the hierarchy.

No Immunity to Tobacco Men.

Judge Loombe of New York has decided that no immunity would be possible to the officials of a corporation who produced its books in response to a subpoena. The two trust officials who were held for contempt in not having produced certain books the judge decided not to punish, because the books in question had been placed in the hands of other officials.

Six secret indictments are reported to have been returned by the grand jury at St. Paul against members of printing firms alleged to have conspired to keep up prices on State printing.

Science AND Invention

The largest frog is now stated to be the new Itana goliath from the Cameroons, with a head and body measuring not less than ten inches. Hitherto, the largest known has been a species living in the Solomon Islands.

The flying frogs of the Malayas appear to be mythical, but three tree snakes of Borneo, lately described to the London Zoological Society by R. Sheldford, are credited with taking flying leaps from the boughs of trees to the ground. It is found that scales on the lower part of the body may be drawn inward so that the whole lower surface becomes concave. The resistance to the air is thus greatly increased, and experiments indicate that the snakes do not fall in whirling coils, but are let down gently in a direct line by the parachute-like action of their peculiar bodies.

Speaking at Glasgow recently, B. H. Brough summed up many facts about the use of iron by the ancients. Interesting in the light of recent metallurgical practices is a part of an iron tool found in the Great Pyramid, because it contains not only nickel, but also combined carbon, showing that it is not of meteoric origin. Under a splint at Karnak an iron sickle was found. At Delphi there still exists an iron pillar, 30 feet high and 16 inches in diameter, made up of 50-pound blooms welded together. This pillar, Mr. Brough suggested, may be regarded as "the doyen among products of the heavy iron industry." The use of iron and steel in China has been traced to the year 2357 B. C. The Japanese are said to have had a curious method of making steel. They buried forged iron in marshy ground, and after eight or ten years, through some alchemy of nature, it came out steel.

Interesting experiments have recently been made at the Kew Observatory near London on the effects of the electric currents produced in the earth by the electric traction systems of the British metropolis. The delicate magnetic instruments of the observatory are affected by the currents. Metallic plates buried in the ground were connected with a photographic recording apparatus, and the tracings recorded by the instrument formed a picture of the time-table of the London Central Railway, although the nearest point of approach of that line is six miles from Kew. Even accidental breakdowns occurring on the traction line were indicated in the photographic record. By connecting the earth-plates with a sensitive galvanometer, the effect of the movements of the tramway controllers was rendered evident, and, a telephone being attached, sounds were heard at each controller movement.

Two projects for the construction of railway tunnels of unprecedented magnitude are now under discussion. One of them, which appeals strongly to the imagination if it does not enlist much sympathy among practical men, is Monsieur de Lobel's plan for tunneling Bering Strait to connect Siberia with Alaska. The author of this plan explained it before a large meeting of the Navy and Military Club at St. Petersburg recently. Bering Strait, he said, is about 89 1/2 miles broad and 157 feet deep, but it has two islands so situated that the tunnel could be divided into three sections of about 12 1/2 miles each. The other project is older, and relates to tunneling the English Channel between Dover and Calais. French engineers have recently been studying the enterprise anew. The distance is about 20 1/2 miles. The work would be greatly facilitated because the tunnel would run through chalk.

PERPLEXING QUESTION.



Anxious Father—"Well, son what are you going to do NOW?"—New York Press.

ENTERTAINED THE KING.

Ambassador and Mrs. Reid Had That Distinguished Honor.

Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, wife of our ambassador to the court of St. James, is without doubt one of the most charming as well as one of the most successful hostesses in all London. The social life at the embassy is noted for its splendor and perfection in every detail. Recently the ambassador and his gracious wife entertained the King and of



MRS. WHITELAW REID.

course this was one of the greatest social events of the London season. There was a reception followed by a musicale, at which Mrs. Emma Eames sang. To sing before the King is an honor to which few people attain and one which was greatly appreciated by the gifted singer.

Dorchester House, where the musicale and reception was held, is by all odds the handsomest of the American embassies in Europe, and is the most sumptuous residence in Park Lane, or Millamores' row, as it is called. Buckingham Palace, the London home of His Majesty himself, cannot compare with the embassy in several respects for beauty. It contains one of the best

collections of paintings in all England, insured for \$25,000,000. The grand marble staircase, said to have cost more than \$150,000, and a superb library, containing many rare and curious first editions, are among the attractions of the mansion. It is the property of King Edward's rich equerry, Captain Holford. He is a confirmed bachelor and seldom occupies more than two of the many apartments his home numbers. After some difficulty he was induced to rent the palace to the American ambassador for the sum of \$27,000 a year, just \$9,500 more than that diplomat's official salary. It is built in the ornate Italian style, and contains 24 bedrooms and boudoirs, 12 sitting rooms and 6 immense reception rooms. The reception rooms, by the way, are so arranged that they can be easily converted into one apartment, where frequently more than 1,000 people are entertained. At the rear of the house statues and fountains in sunken Italian gardens make a veritable fairyland. Here also is stabling accommodation for eighteen horses.

An Accomplished Mule.

The author of "Very Far West Indeed" has many amusing stories to tell of his adventures on the Fraser River at the time of the gold excitement in British Columbia, now nearly forty years ago. He was making his way through the mountains in company with an Irishman when this occurred: Two or three miles from the ferry we looked about for a suitable spot on which to camp for the night; and while thus engaged, Pat Kerman and I, with one of the laden mules, fell behind. Pat was twenty or thirty yards ahead of me, and I was urging on the lagging mule with gentle entreaties. Finding these unavailing, I adopted a more violent expedient, and threw a stone at him. The stone—it was a good-sized one—missed the mule, but hit Pat in the back.

With many exclamations of rage, Pat descended from his perch, and proceeded to lick the mule. Hardly able to keep from laughing aloud, I inquired: "What's the matter, Pat?" "Matter enough! Here's this old black beast, not contented with thriving on my mule, but hit me square in the middle of me back."

When a silly man is unable to attract attention in any other manner he resorts to a gaudy vest.

POTTER MEAT NOT PRESERVED.

Manufacturers' Association and Sanitary Inspector So Report.

The following extracts from reports of the National Manufacturers' Association and Inspector Hedrick, Sanitary Inspector of the City of Chicago, refute the sensational charges made against the canned meat packers:

Our investigation of the Canned and Fatted Meat part of the packing industry showed that the methods used make the use of preservatives unnecessary, and indicated that no preservatives or artificial coloring is now used by the Canned Meat packers.

The meat is first partially cooked in large kettles, then the fat and bone is trimmed off and the meat packed into tins. The air is then withdrawn with vacuum pumps and the cans sealed in vacuum. Next they are put into large cookers, where the cooking process is finished. In the packing of some products it is necessary that the cans be reopened and the steam allowed to escape, the vent hole being immediately resealed while the goods are hot, so as to retain the vacuum.

The entire process is quite similar to that used by the family cook when putting up fruits and vegetables, except that meats are sealed in tin cans instead of being put in glass jars. We found that the solder in making the cans and in sealing them is all placed on the outside of the can and does not come in contact with the contents.

We were informed that much of the cause for complaint in canned meats was because of the mistaken idea that the goods would keep in perfect condition after they had been opened. This would be the fact if they were preserved with chemicals, but as they are only kept in condition because of being sealed in vacuum tins they spoil just as readily as fresh meats do after they have been opened and exposed to the air, but will keep indefinitely if the can is not punctured. It is also a well-known scientific fact that decaying meat generates a gas which will explode any package which is hermetically sealed.

Sanitary Inspector Hedrick submitted to Commissioner Whelan his analysis of conditions in the Libby, McNeill & Libby plant. He found "with reference to general conditions, that the floors, walls, stairs, tables, etc., are kept clean," and "that the entire department—viewed from our standpoint—was in a satisfactory condition. All workrooms are light, and have good ventilation."

Mild Case of Aphasia.
The young man from the city, while taking his first stroll around the popular summer resort, had been involved into a large pavilion which was comfortably filled with men, women and children.

After listening a few moments to the remarks of one of the speakers on the platform he turned to the young woman whom he had traveled a long distance to see.

"You told me this was a vaudeville," he whispered. "It's more like a chalet."

"Chalet? Is the word I was trying to think of," she answered demurely. "Did I say vaudeville?"

"IT SAVED MY LIFE"

PRaise FOR A FAMOUS MEDICINE

Mrs. Willadsen Tells How She Tried Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Just in Time.

Mrs. T. C. Willadsen, of Manning, Iowa, writes to Mrs. Pinkham:

"I can truly say that you have saved my life, and I cannot express my gratitude to you in words."



Mrs. T. C. Willadsen

"Before I wrote to you, telling you how I felt, I had doctored for over two years and spent lots of money on medicines besides, but it all failed to help me. My monthly periods had ceased and I suffered much pain, with fainting spells, headache, backache and bearing-down pains, and I was so weak I could hardly keep anything on my mind. I decided to write you and try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and I am so thankful that I did, for after following your instruction, which you sent me free of all charge, I became regular and in perfect health. Had it not been for you I would be in my grave today."

"I sincerely trust that this letter may lead every suffering woman in the country to write you for help as I did."

When women are troubled with irregular or painful periods, weakness, displacement or ulceration of an organ, that bearing-down feeling, inflammation, backache, flatulence, general debility, indigestion or nervous prostration, they should remember there is one tried and true remedy, Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound at Lydia E. Pinkham's Medicine Company, Lowell, Mass.

No other female medicine in the world has received such widespread and unqualified endorsement. Refuse all substitutes.

For 25 years Mrs. Pinkham, daughter-in-law of Lydia E. Pinkham, has been directing, and since her decease, been advising sick women free of charge. Address, Lynn, Mass.

SICK HEADACHE

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Positively cured by these Little Pills. They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Heartly Eating. A perfect remedy for Biliousness, Dizziness, Headache, and all the troubles arising from an impure, torpid liver. They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable. SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE. SMALL PRICE.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

Genius Must Bear False-Signature. REFUSE SUBSTITUTES.

MOTHER GRAY'S SWEET POWDERS FOR CHILDREN.

Get the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in page.

CHEATING AN EMPRESS.

Spectacles of the Country Made to Order for a Journey of Catharine.

Modern invention has provided every luxury for the journeying monarch, but the means and money of to-day do not furnish more remarkable nor costly journeys than one taken by Catherine the Great, says the Youth's Companion.

Catherine had made conquests in the Crimea, and her prime minister, Prince Potemkin, persuaded her to visit her new possessions. The precautions for the journey took some time. Conveyances had to be built and vessels got ready. The distance to be gone over by land was over 2,000 kilometers, and for a great part of the way the road had to be made. One herculean task was clearing the river Dnieper of dangerous rocks. In all, over 7,000,000 rubles were spent in this six months' journey.

The start was made in January, 1780. An immense sleigh had been built for the empress, fitted up as a room, in which eight persons could amuse themselves in comfort, playing cards or consulting the books with which the walls were lined. Thirty horses drew this great vehicle; fresh relays awaited at every station. As the weather was bitterly cold, huge bonfires were lighted at regular intervals to temper the atmosphere.

Every house in which the court rested was newly built or furnished. The linen and the service never did service but once.

At Kiev eight ships were waiting to convey the royal company. Handsome rooms were built on the deck, hung with silk and luxuriously furnished. But the strangest and most extravagant feature of the whole proceedings was the appearance of the country through which the river runs.

The empress gazed in surprise at the wonderful and enchanting sights. Instead of the dreary desert she had supposed, the prairies, stretching away on every hand, were covered with herds of sheep and goats, tended by gayly dressed shepherds playing on pipes. Picturesque towns and villages, were peopled by youths and maidens, who tripped down to the shore singing quaint airs. Every stopping place revealed such scenes, all strikingly alike.

This was the secret of the Arcadian spectacle: Potemkin had, forced all these people to leave their homes in Little Russia and to take themselves to the shore, so that Catherine and her guests in passing might see nothing but happy villages and loyal subjects.

No sooner had the galleys moved on than the people, taking cross roads by night, transported themselves to the next sham village and went through the same performances. Over a thousand villages of Little Russia were depopulated in this manner. In their long journey home many of these forced actors died of fatigue and want.

Responsible for Senators.

There are bad Senators, of course. Some of them are merely weak, or easily led. Possibly one or two are actually corrupt, and certainly several who look at everything from only the "business" point of view, stand for special interests rather than for the interests of the people. But, in every such instance, it will be found that the bad Senator is fairly representative of a majority of the people of his State, says the World To-Day. It is not the fault of the Senate that he falls below its standard.

Kansas knew what Burton was, yet sent him to the Senate. Rhode Island knows what Aldrich is, yet complacently permits his re-election as frequently as he and the corporate interests he serves desire it. New York has long known what Platt and Dewey are, yet they have represented that State in the Senate for many years.

Opposed to this is the attitude of the Senate itself toward such men. Since Burton has been under indictment he has been barred from the Senate chamber by the sentiment of a majority of his former colleagues. The same was true of Mitchell. In other way, it is true of Platt and Dewey, who, since the Senate has come to know them by what they really are, have been stripped of the last vestige of legislative influence. They come from the greatest State in the Union, and they represent some of its greatest corporate interests, but their ability to accomplish their purpose begins and ends with their individual votes. Even Aldrich is not the pulsant figure he once was.

DOCTOR'S SHIFT.

Now Gets Along Without It.

A physician says: "Until last fall I used to eat meat for my breakfast and suffered with indigestion until the meat had passed from the stomach."

"Last fall I began the use of Grape-Nuts for breakfast and very soon found I could do without meat, for my body got all the nourishment necessary from the Grape-Nuts, and since then I have not had any indigestion and am feeling better and have increased in weight."

"Since finding the benefit I derived from Grape-Nuts I have prescribed the food for all of my patients suffering from indigestion or over-feeding and also for those recovering from disease when I want a food easy to take and certain to digest, and which will not overtax the stomach."

"I always find the results I look for when I prescribe Grape-Nuts. For ethical reasons please omit my name." Name given by mail by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

The reason for the wonderful amount of nutriment and the easy digestion of Grape-Nuts is not hard to find. In the first place, the starchy part of the wheat and barley goes through various processes of cooking, to perfectly change the starch into Dextrose or Post Sugar, in which state it is ready to be easily absorbed by the blood. The parts in the wheat and barley which Nature can make use of for rebuilding brain and nerve centers are retained in this remarkable food, and thus the human body is supplied with the powerful strength producers so usually obtained after one has eaten Grape-Nuts each day for a week or ten days. "There's a reason."

Get the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in page.

CHAS. L. SAUER, GRAND SCRIBE.

Grand Encampment I. O. O. F. of Texas, and Assistant City Auditor, writes from the City Hall, San Antonio, Texas:



CHAS. L. SAUER, GRAND SCRIBE.

"Nearly two years ago I accepted a position as secretary and treasurer with one of the leading dry goods establishments of Galveston, Texas."

"The sudden change from a high and dry altitude to sea level proved too much for me and I became afflicted with catarrh and cold in the head, and general debility to such an extent as to almost incapacitate me for attending to my duties."

"I was induced to try **PERUNA**, and after taking several bottles in small doses I am pleased to say that I was entirely restored to my normal condition and have ever since recommended the use of **PERUNA** to my friends."

Not That Kind.

There had been a quarrel between the two families.

The woman of the third floor flat had emptied a quantity of kitchen slops on the head of the woman pertaining to the second floor flat, and the subsequent proceedings were in process of investigation in the police court.

"I will ask you, madam," said the justice, "to name the principals in this affair."

"There wasn't any, your honor," snapped the complaining witness. "It was the most unprincipled thing I ever saw in my life."

Information.

Mrs. Chugwater—Joshua, what is this rate bill the papers are talking about? Will it make any difference in what we have to pay for water?

Mr. Chugwater—It might make a whole lot of difference to us if we were stock buyers, but it would take me a day and a half to explain that to you. You'd better turn to the beauty column and let business alone. —Chicago Tribune.

BLOATED WITH DROPSY.

The Heart Was Badly Affected When the Patient Began Using Doan's Kidney Pills.

Mrs. Elizabeth Maxwell, of 415 West Fourth St., Olympia, Wash., writes: "For over three years I suffered with a dropsical condition without being aware that it was due to kidney trouble. The early stages were principally backache and bearing-down pains, but I went along with worrying much until dropsy set in. My feet and ankles swelled up, my hands puffed, and became so tense I could hardly close them. I had great difficulty in breathing, and my heart would flutter with the least exertion. I could not walk far without stopping again and again to rest. Since using four boxes of Doan's Kidney Pills the bloating has gone down and the feelings of distress have disappeared."

Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

A Fact.

The tenth question in the history examination paper was:

"What was the fate of Remondus II?" The candidate for graduation honors was not stumped for a minute. Getting a fresh grip on her pen, she wrote:

"Varied and interesting as was the career of this remarkable potentate, he could not escape the common fate of humanity. He died many years ago."

—Cleveland Leader.

The Discouraging Man.

"What do you want with an automobile?" asked the discouraging man. "I want to get out in the country and hear the songs of birds, and smell the perfume of the flowers."

"Oh, that's it! Well, what you'll hear is the honk of the chauffeur's horn and what you'll smell is gasoline."

—Washington Star.

Silly Man.

Mrs. Newlived (angrily)—I just received a silly notice from you that my account is overdrawn.

Cashier—Yes, madam, that seems to be the case.

PRESIDENT ON TRUSTS.

In Fourth of July Address He Speaks a Square Deal.

President Roosevelt delivered a notable Fourth of July address at Oyster Bay, in which he discussed trusts and the attitude of the administration toward them. He advocated a square deal for the corporations, as well as for the people. His hearers were his friends and neighbors of Oyster Bay and surrounding country. During the delivery of the address, which was in the open air, a heavy rain fell and the President was drenched.

When the shower came umbrellas in the crowd were raised. The President remarked good-naturedly:

"I am sorry that you ladies, but ashamed of you men, because you are afraid you will melt."

In his address the President said: "This year in Congress our chief task has been to carry the government forward along the course which I think it must follow consistently for a number of years to come—that is, in the direction of seeking on behalf of the people as a whole, through the national government which represents the people as a whole, to exercise a measure of supervision, control and restraint over the individuals and especially over the corporations of great



PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT.

wealth, in so far as the business use of that wealth brings it within the reach of the federal government.

"We have accomplished a fair amount and the reason that we have done so has been, in the first place, because we have not tried to do too much, and, in the next place, because we have approached the task absolutely free from any spirit of rancor or hatred."

"In any such movement a man will find that he has allies whom he does not like. You cannot protect property without finding that you are protecting the property of some people who are not straight. You cannot win against the abuses of property without finding that there are some people warring beside you whose motives you would frankly repudiate. But in each case be sure that you keep your own motives and your own conduct straight."

"When it becomes necessary to curb a great corporation, curb it. I will do my best to help you to do it. But I will do it in no spirit of anger or hatred to the men who own or control that corporation; and if any seek in their turn to do wrong to the men of means, to do wrong to the men who own those corporations, I will turn around and fight for them in defense of their rights just as hard as I fight against them when I think they are doing wrong."

The President then added a few warnings, as follows:

"Distrust as a demagogue the man who talks only of the wrong done by the men of wealth."

"Distrust as a demagogue the man who measures iniquity by the purse. Measure iniquity by the heart, whether a man's purse be full or empty, partly full or partly empty."

"If the man is a decent man, whether well off or not well off, stand by him; if he is not a decent man stand against him, whether he be rich or poor."

"Stand against him in no spirit of revenge, but only with the resolute purpose to make him act as decent citizens must act if this republic is to be."

On other evils in general that menace the country, the President said:

"War with the evils, but show no spirit of malignity toward the man who may be responsible for the evil. Put it out of his power to do wrong; if necessary, punish him; but do not let him do wrong, but do not let this nation ever get into the frame of mind which under infinitely greater provocation Abraham Lincoln strove to prevent its falling into at the time of the Civil War."

POLITICS and POLITICIANS

Judge A. W. Benson, the new Kansas Senator, has taught a Bible class for twenty-six years.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman has twice been within an ace of becoming Speaker of the House of Commons.

The appointment of William Pinkney Whyte by Gov. Warfield of Maryland to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator Gorman has pleased the independent, or anti-Gorman, faction of the Democratic party in that State. Whyte is a former Governor of Maryland and former United States Senator, who is frequently referred to as Maryland's "Grand Old Man," being now 82 years old. He was also unanimously elected Mayor of Baltimore in 1882, after having finished a term in the Senate.

Hon. William Pinkney Whyte of Maryland, who recently became United States Senator for the third time, is the only man living who was a member of that body and voted against negro suffrage when the fifteenth amendment to the constitution was passed by it.

The Republican State convention of Minnesota resulted in the nomination of A. L. Cole for Governor. He had been regarded as one of the weaker candidates. The platform approves pure food legislation, direct vote for Senators, 2-cent railroad fares, abolition of passes and readjustment of freight rates.

John D. Long, ex-Secretary of the Navy, is much opposed to the proposed new system of spelling. He says: "To spell well is the distinguishing mark of a scholar, as much as good manners are of a gentleman."

Mayor McClellan of New York City was among the recipients of honorary degrees at Union college and was the principal commencement speaker. He urged the students to vote in the election of 1908, which he distinguished sharply from the trade of politics. But he insisted that but for the bare necessities of life, fortunes could not be made in this profession, and there was no such thing as "honest graft."

DOUGLAS' NEW BUILDING.

Big Shoe Company Increases Its Jobbing Facilities.

The dedication of the new administration and jobbing house building erected by the W. L. Douglas Shoe Co. as a part of its mammoth manufacturing plant at Montello, Mass., was marked by the thoroughness and attention to detail characteristic of the firm in all its undertakings. As the new building is said to be the most complete and convenient of any ever built for a commercial house in the United States, so were the expressions of appreciation by the many persons who visited it for inspection sincere and of a highly congratulatory nature.

The completion of this structure marks the establishment of a modern up-to-date wholesale jobbing house and office building. Mr. Douglas has long considered the advisability of a jobbing house, not only for the purpose of supplying his own retail stores more readily, but that the 11,000 dealers throughout the United States handling the W. L. Douglas shoes might be able to obtain shoes for immediate use with greater facility. Under the present system all shoes are manufactured to order, and customers sometimes lose sales waiting for shoes to arrive. With the new jobbing house they will be enabled to have their hurry orders shipped the same day they are received, which will be far more satisfactory to the customer and will result in a largely increased business to the W. L. Douglas Shoe Co.

The new building is 280 feet long and 60 feet wide and two stories in height. The jobbing department will occupy the entire lower floor, while the offices will occupy the second floor. The jobbing department will carry a complete stock of men's, boys', youths', women's, misses' and children's shoes, slippers, rubbers and findings equal to any jobbing house in the country.

Hippocratic Era in Medicine.

Richard Cole Newton declares that even in the early days of the Hippocratic era the art of surgery eschewed all forms of superstition and philosophical conjecture, attaining practical results by direct methods, says the Medical Record. At a very early age the profession of medicine was fully recognized in Greece and in many cases was generously rewarded. We read of swindlers and charlatans in those days, too. Patent medicines were also sold. The Hippocratic oath which for over twenty centuries has remained practically unchanged is an evidence of the sagacity, the sense of professional honor and responsibility and the clear thinking of the Greeks.

Hippocrates was born on the island of Cos in 400 B. C. A large collection of writings, evidently the work of many physicians, whose identity is unknown, has been ascribed to the pen of this leader. The Greeks were wonderfully brilliant in medical attainments, for they studied nature and her methods and shook themselves free from a monumental load of ignorance and superstition. The synchronous development of mind and body was the fundamental rule, both of health and education. The writer reviews a number of interesting works that were written by eminent physicians of that day.

Lewis' "Single Binder" straight 5c cigars, a new and improved tobacco, so rich in quality that many who formerly smoked 10c cigars now smoke Lewis' "Single Binder." Lewis' Factory, Peoria, Ill.

The Japanese are rapidly becoming wearers of knitted goods.

AWFUL ITCHING ON SCALP.

Hair Finally Had to Be Cut to Have Any—Scalp Now in Good Condition—Cured by Cuticura.

"I used the Cuticura Soap and Ointment for a diseased scalp, dandruff, and constant itching of hair. Finally I had to cut my hair to save any at all. Just at that time I read about the Cuticura Remedies. Once every week I shampooed my hair with the Cuticura Soap, and I used the Ointment twice a week. In two months' time my hair was long enough to do up in French twist. That is now five years ago, and I have a lovely head of hair. The length is six inches below my waist line, my scalp is in very good condition, and no more dandruff or itching of the scalp. I used other remedies, but with no results. Mrs. W. F. Griles, Clay Center, Neb., Oct. 23, 1905."

Clear Case of Slander.

"Sir," said the theatrical-looking man, dropping into a lawyer's office and breathing deeply, "I am a humble thespian no recourse against the unenvied tongue of slander? Must the inventive of the unwashed yokel go unrebuked? Sir, I have been called a 'ham.'"

"Is that all?" queried the lawyer. "All!" roared the former support of Edwin Booth. "Were it not sufficient? And yet, at though the gulle of me truce had no bound, he speeched 'Chicago ham' as fitting symbol of me estate."

An instant later the lawyer was drawing up the papers.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Speaking Within Bounds.

"This certainly is the limit," said the detective, as he raided a "fence."

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS.

CURES RHEUMATISM, BRUISES, BACKACHE, DIABETES, GRAVEL, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE URINARY SYSTEM.

500 VIRGINIA FARMS Buildings, timber, best climate, growing poultry. Great opportunities for buyers. Write to Geo. T. Hoppes, Inc., 16 Broadway, New York.

Have Money in large or small amounts for interest, dividends, etc. Write to Geo. T. Hoppes, Inc., 16 Broadway, New York.

PROSPERITY NEW DISCOVERY! Give cash and coin value for interest, dividends, etc. Write to Geo. T. Hoppes, Inc., 16 Broadway, New York.

WINTER WHEAT 64 bushels per acre. Write to Geo. T. Hoppes, Inc., 16 Broadway, New York.

Allen's Foot-Ease A Certain Cure for Tired, Hot, Aching Feet. DO NOT ACCEPT A SUBSTITUTE.

Sale Ten Million Boxes a Year. THE FAMILY'S FAVORITE MEDICINE.

Castoria CANDY CATHARTIC.

THEY WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP.

BEST FOR THE BOWELS

Save the Babies.

INFANT MORTALITY is something frightful. We can hardly realize that of all the children born in civilized countries, twenty-two per cent, or nearly one-quarter, die before they reach one year; thirty-seven per cent, or more than one-third, before they are five, and one-half before they are fifteen!

We do not hesitate to say that a timely use of Castoria would save a majority of these precious lives. Neither do we hesitate to say that many of these infantile deaths are occasioned by the use of narcotic preparations. Drops, tinctures and soothing syrups sold for children's complaints contain more or less opium, or morphine. They are, in considerable quantities, deadly poisons. In any quantity they stupefy, retard circulation and lead to congestions, sickness, death. Castoria operates exactly the reverse, but you must see that it bears the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. Castoria causes the blood to circulate properly, opens the pores of the skin and allays fever.

Letters from Prominent Physicians addressed to Chas. H. Fletcher.

Dr. A. F. Pooler, of St. Louis, Mo., says: "I have prescribed your Castoria in many cases and have always found it an efficient and speedy remedy."

Dr. E. Down, of Philadelphia, Pa., says: "I have prescribed your Castoria in my practice for many years with great satisfaction to myself and benefit to my patients."

Dr. Edward Parrish, of Brooklyn, N. Y., says: "I have used your Castoria in my own household with good results, and have advised several patients to use it for its mild laxative effect and freedom from harm."

Dr. J. D. Elliott, of New York City, says: "Having during the past six years prescribed your Castoria for infantile stomach disorders, I most heartily commend its use. The formula contains nothing deleterious to the most delicate of children."

Dr. C. G. Sprague, of Omaha, Neb., says: "Your Castoria is an ideal medicine for children, and I frequently prescribe it. While I do not advocate the indiscriminate use of proprietary medicines, yet Castoria is an exception for conditions which arise in the care of children."

Dr. J. A. Parker, of Kansas City, Mo., says: "Your Castoria holds the esteem of the medical profession in a manner held by no other proprietary preparation. It is a sure and reliable medicine for infants and children. In fact, it is the universal household remedy for infantile ailments."

Dr. H. F. Merrill, of Augusta, Me., says: "Castoria is one of the very finest and most remarkable remedies for infants and children. In my opinion your Castoria has saved thousands from an early grave. I can furnish hundreds of testimonials from this locality as to its efficiency and merits."

Dr. Norman M. Geer, of Cleveland, Ohio, says: "During the last twelve years I have frequently recommended your Castoria as one of the best preparations of the kind, being safe in the hands of parents and very effective in relieving children's disorders, while the ease with which such a pleasant preparation can be administered is a great advantage."

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher

The Kind You Have Always Bought

In Use For Over 30 Years.

Libby's Food Products

an economical as well as good. You don't pay for loose or waste when you buy Libby's. Nothing goes into a Libby's can that is not clean, fresh, well-cooked meat that is ready to eat.

Libby's Products are clean and trouble and money-saver—and appetite stimulant.

Libby's Biscuits Chock with Marmosine. Dainties make a quick salad, yet as delicious as a cake you eat one. In all climates, and all good children—ready to eat.

Try it when you're hungry or lonely.

Book free, "How to Make Good Meals from Libby's." Write to Libby, McNeill & Libby, Chicago.

A Skin of Beauty is a Joy Forever.

Crawford Avalanche.

G. F. HARRIS, Editor and Proprietor.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One Year.....\$1.00
Six Months......50
Three Months......25

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GRAYLING, THURSDAY, JULY 12.

Official Call For

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

To the Republican Electors of the State of Michigan:

The State Convention of the Republicans of Michigan is hereby called to meet at the Light Guard Armory in the city of Detroit, Wednesday, August 8, 1906, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of nominating candidates for State offices, for the selection of a State Central Committee and a Chairman thereof, and for transaction of such other business as may properly come before the Convention.

In accordance with the provisions of law and the action of the Republican State Central Committee, every county will be entitled to one delegate for each three hundred of the total vote cast therein for the Republican candidate for Governor at the last election and one additional delegate for a moiety of 151 votes or more.

Pursuant to law, Monday, the 16th day of June, 1906, is hereby designated as the day on which shall be held in each county, the County Convention of the Republican Party for the election of delegates to the Republican State Convention herein called.

Under the resolutions of 1858, no delegate will be entitled to a seat in the State Convention who does not reside in the county he proposes to represent.

The delegates from the several counties in each Congressional District are requested to meet in district caucuses at 9:30 o'clock a. m. on the day of the State Convention, and select officers as follows, to be presented to the State Convention for confirmation:

- 1—One Vice-President.
- 2—One Assistant Secretary.
- 3—One member of the committee on "Credentials."
- 4—One member of the committee on "Permanent Organization and Order of Business."
- 5—One member of the committee on "Resolutions."
- 6—Two members of State Central Committee.

In compliance with the resolutions adopted in Detroit, June 23, 1890, the secretary of each county convention is urged to forward to the Secretary of the State Central Committee at Clare, by the earliest mail after the delegates to the State Convention are chosen, a certified list of delegates to the State Convention from his county, and the chairman of each county delegation is requested to deliver the credentials of his delegation to the member of the Committee on Credentials chosen at his district caucus.

By order of the Republican State Central Committee.

GERRIT J. DIEKEMA,

Chairman.

DENNIS E. ALWARD,

Secretary.

Lansing, May 1, 1906.

Crawford County is entitled to two delegates.

The grand total of appropriations made at the Congressional session just ended amounts to \$880,183,301.32. This seems rather a large sum to a man who is trying to find five cents in his pocket to pay his street car fare, but Mr. Tannery assures us that this amount is \$32,000,000 less than the estimates sent in by the various departments of the Government.

The long voyage of Elihu Root, Secretary of State, around South America, is unique in that no other Secretary of State has ever had such an extended tour by sea. He is accompanied by his wife, son and daughter, and will visit the most of the South American countries before returning to the United States, the last of September.

The big dry dock Dewey, which is being towed around the world to the Philippine Islands, has reached the final stretch of her remarkable voyage. Information has reached the Navy Department that the Dewey left Singapore for Olongapo, in Subig Bay, about forty miles north of Manila, which is to be the permanent station of the big dock.

The road experts of the Agricultural Department have begun an experiment on a portion of the Potomac river side driveway near the famous ellipse. They are sprinkling the roadway with crude tar. According to those who are in charge of the experiment, the tar was quickly and evenly absorbed. The experts are of the opinion that, as a dust and mud preventative, crude tar will be found to be the best thing yet used for the purpose.

The adjournment of the House was marked by the usual demonstrations which occur at the close of the session. To a visitor in the gallery, who has never heard of the custom, it seems like a combination of a vaudeville show and an evening out with a crowd of "jolly good fellows." The members sang "My Country 'tis of Thee," "Dixie," "Maryland," "My Old Kentucky Home," interspersed with whistling solos, "rebel yell" from the Democratic side of the House, and negro camp-meeting songs.

A subscriber once received a dun through the postoffice, and it made him mad. He went to see the editor about it, and the editor showed him a few duns of his own—one for paper, one for type, one for fuel and several others. "Now," said the editor, "I didn't get mad when these came because I knew that all I had to do was to ask several reliable gentlemen like you to come and help me out, and then I could settle all of them." When the subscriber saw how it was he was reconciled, paid up, and renewed for another year.

WAS FIRST SOCIETY JOURNAL.

Hand-to-Hand - News - Was Issued Nearly 200 Years Ago.

In these days of many society papers it is interesting to recall the genesis of the first one of the race, which was produced in France in the beginning of the eighteenth century.

It was called *Nouvelles a la Main*, or *Hand-to-Hand News* in those days and the inventor was a lady named Mme. Doublet.

Mme. Doublet received all the best society of Paris and both she and her guests loved scandal. To cater for their taste a book was kept into which every visitor wrote what he or she had picked up in the way of news and gossip since his or her last visit, and these news items were afterward copied onto sheets of white paper and taken round to the houses of those of Mme. Doublet's friends who had not called that day.

Eventually the thing developed into a commercial enterprise, and the *Hand-to-Hand News* was sold to all who wanted it for six francs monthly or \$5 a year. But a dollar in those days was, it must be remembered, worth a good deal more than it is now.

In 1758, when Mme. Doublet was quite an old lady, an attempt was made to stop the circulation of her *Nouvelles a la Main*. But it had gained so great a hold upon the public taste that the police were powerless to do so.—*London Express*.

MID-WEEK HOLIDAY PREFERRED.

Writer Thinks Change Would Make School Work Easier.

"Thursday, not Saturday, is the day the school children should have off," said a member of the Board of Education.

"Then the week of work would be broken up twice, instead of only once, as now. In France last year I noticed all the children going to school on Saturday."

"Why, how is this?" I asked. "I thought Saturday was a school holiday all the world over."

"No," they said. "Sunday is a holiday with us, and Thursday is, Sunday and Thursday—they are the children's two days off. They are the best days, for they break the week twice."

"We have Saturday and Sunday off in America," said I.

"Why, how foolish," said the Frenchman. "Two holidays right together, and then an unbroken stretch of hard work for five days. School is hard work, you know. The average school child works harder than the average man."

"I came home convinced that we ought to make Saturday a school day and Thursday a day off. I have been urging this change for a year now. But the people balk at it. It is like urging a change of religion."—*New York Press*.

Made the Marriage Sure.

An amusing story is told of a marriage celebrated in the Glasgow (Scotland) southern police court some time ago. A man and woman were being tried on a charge of riotous conduct in Main street, Glasgow. In the indictment they were described as man and wife, but from the evidence offered to the court it was more than doubtful whether they were actually married. The presiding bailie, evidently suspicious that there was no such relationship between the pair, asked the woman, "Is this man (pointing to the male prisoner) your husband?" "Yes," was the answer. "And," turning to the man, "Is this woman your wife?" "Yes," "Well, then," said his honor, who was well versed in the Scots law of marriage, "whether you were married before or not, you are now."

The Man on the Steps.

They were going to the matinee. She was up in her boudoir putting on finishing touches and he was sitting impatiently on the front steps.

"George," she called down sweetly, "just one minute more until I find my gloves."

Fifteen minutes passed.

"George," came from above, "wait another second. I've lost my pin."

Twenty minutes slipped by.

"George," she continued, "don't go. One moment. A button just jumped off my shoe."

Long silence. Then George calls wearily:

"Hurry a little, Ethel. If you get down in another five minutes we can make the evening performance. Matinee's over long ago!"

Never-Falling Chickadees.

Chickadees is the only bird in my little world that I can find without fall three hundred and sixty-five days in the year. From January to the end of March he comes daily to my lilac bush for suet; from April to early July he is busy with things domestic in the grey birches of the wood lot; from August to November he and his family are talking quietly and hunting in a little flock through the trees of the farm; and from then on to January again Chickadees is back for his meals at "The Lilac."—*Dallas Loro Sharp in Country Life in America*.

She Paid the Paint Bill.

In Brookline, Mass., a short time ago, a woman was brought into court, charged with intoxication. She was fined \$10, and as she arose she said to the judge: "Well, I suppose you need this \$10 to help paint your house."

That State Fair Appropriation.

At the regular meeting of Crawford County Grange, No. 934, last Saturday the following resolutions were unanimously passed:

Grayling, Mich., July 7, 1906.

WHEREAS—We the members of the Crawford County Grange, No. 934, sincerely regret that anything but the utmost harmony should prevail among the farmers of our growing county upon questions affecting its advancement and progress; and

WHEREAS—We believe it an important factor in our advancement and growth, that the county should be represented by a good showing of its farm products at our state fairs, and therefore fully approve the appropriation of a reasonable sum for that purpose; and

WHEREAS—We believe the County Board of Supervisors, elected by the people to manage and control the county funds and further its best interests, to be the proper body to expend such an appropriation; and

WHEREAS—We sincerely regret that any personal interests and prejudices should be allowed in any way to interfere with obtaining the best results possible from such expenditure; and

WHEREAS—We believe the resolutions of Center Plains Arbor A. O. O. G., now before us and upon which we have been requested to take action, to be hasty and inconsiderate, and detrimental to the best interests of the county, now therefore be it

RESOLVED—That Crawford County Grange, No. 934, urges upon the committee of the Board of Supervisors every effort possible to have the county creditably represented at the coming state fair, and upon every citizen of the county to render the committee all possible assistance in procuring the necessary products and material for such representation, and be it further

RESOLVED—That a copy of these resolutions be sent to Center Plains Arbor A. O. O. G., with a request that they carefully reconsider their action and as the public-spirited and progressive farmers we know them to be, take such action as will show them to be in line in the efforts being made for the development of our county; and also that a copy hereof be given the *AVANCEE* for publication.

J. L. HANNES, Master.

PERRY OSTRANDER, Secretary.

Sunrise Fishing Club.

On June 30th the members of the Sunrise Fishing Club gathered for their annual fishing trip down the AuSable river. The party consisted of Albert Grouleff and Dr. Spigerman of Muncie, Indiana; Thomas Woodfield of Jackson; C. P. Michelson of Mason; A. E. Michelson and Esbern Hanson of Grayling. All arrangements for the party had been made by A. E. Michelson with R. S. Babbitt the chief guide of the river. The party drove to Stephan's bridge where they were met by their guides with their boats, George, John, Dan, Henry, and Leon Stephens, E. E. Knight and Arthur Wakely being the best guides on the river had been engaged to handle the boats.

A very pleasant run was made to the camp at Peacock's Landing near the foot of the stillwater where Rube had a steaming supper awaiting the ravenous appetites of the sports and guides.

Marius Hanson and Chas Fehr joined the party in the middle of the week.

F. L. Michelson and Nels Salling failed to connect, due to pressing business matters at home.

After spending a most pleasant week and making a very fine catch of trout the party returned to Grayling on Sunday last.

We hear that Mr. Woodfield considers the deep hole at camp Young a fine place to measure the water stand-up.

That Dr. Spigerman finds poling up stream with the anchor out a difficult matter.

That C. P. Michelson doesn't enjoy having his three pound "redside" eaten by other parties.

That A. E. Michelson can see black birds but not deer.

That Albert Grouleff saw lots of bull pine trees, and found the head of the big fish.

That Esbern Hanson likes to be called by woodpeckers in the morning.

That Marius Hanson saw a ten pound "dead head".

That Chas. Fehr likes to keep one foot cool when poling up stream.

COM.

Judge Items.

Thomas Walkin has moved into his dwelling on the west side of the river.

Another new house is being erected by T. E. Douglas & Co. We understand R. Dyer is to occupy it.

At the annual school meeting July 9, Geo. F. Owen was elected as Moderator, and J. V. Miller as Assessor to succeed themselves.

The hum of the mowing machine is now heard, and an abundance of clover is the reward of a little effort.

Dr. Underhill is pushing business on his ranch.

Fine showers Monday evening. Farmers are looking right forward to prosperity.

There is talk of landing a turpentine factory near Lovella.

Always go to a



STORE

For Shoes!

My store is entirely refitted, and there is no question about my having the finest assortment now shown in Grayling, and prices are right.

Ladies are invited to call and examine the **Lady Washington Shoe** whether they want to buy or not. It is simply perfect.

All sorts of Shoes for Gentlemen and Ladies, Boys and Girls.

REMEMBER—A Shoe Store is the place to buy shoes

J. O. COUDROW.

Beaver Creek Items.

Over eighty people took dinner at the old folk's picnic at Benedict's in Beaver Creek the 4th and a large number of young folks came for the dance in the evening.

Mr. Michelson's men are cutting the hay on the Dupree place and find a nice crop.

School District No. 1 will have their school house ready for a nine months school this year beginning early in September.

Mrs. Frank Dumphier of Cheney is reported as critically ill.

Spring Chickens by Telephone.

We have a few hundred Spring Chickens, ready for market, running from 2 to 3½ pounds. You can reach us by telephone, and order one at any time. Phone from Lon Colten's Bowling Alley.

Woodmere Poultry Farm.

Twenty Year Battle.

"I was a loser in a twenty year battle with chronic piles and malignant sores, until I tried Bucklen's Arnica Salve, which turned the tide, by curing both, till not a trace remains," writes A. M. Bruce, of Farmville, Va. Best for old Ulcers, Cuts, Burns and Wounds. 25c at L. Fournier druggist.

Detroit Live Stock Market.

Prime steers and heifers, \$4.75-5.50.
Handy butchers cattle, \$4.00-4.75.
Common, \$2.50-3.75.
Canners' cows, \$1.50-2.25.
Stockers and feeders, \$2.75-4.25.
Milk cows, \$20-45.
Calves, \$3.50-6.75.
Prime lambs, \$6.75-7.25.
Mixed lambs, \$5.00-6.00.
Culls, \$2.50-3.50.
Prime medium hogs, \$6.50-6.55.
Yorkers, \$6.50-6.55.
Pigs, \$6.50-7.00.
Roughs, 5.00-6.00.

A Hard Lot

of troubles to contend with, spring from a torpid liver and blocked bowels, unless you awaken them to their proper action with Dr. King's New Life Pills; the pleasantest and most effective cure for Constipation. They prevent Appendicitis and tone up the system. 25c at L. Fournier's drug store.

"Lest We Forget," it may be well to make a record of the nomination of a candidate for governor by socialist convention in Grand Rapids, in the person of James F. Walker of Muskegon. Thirty-one delegates composed the convention and their sentiment was strongly in favor of the right of the people to participate in the choice of candidates for office. Also, in a prohibition state convention in Detroit, R. Clarke Reed of Howell was nominated for governor, and their platform denounces the republican party for "gross and reprehensible neglect in the administration of affairs in the state." A lot of railroad companies wish the neglect had been greater.

Absent Minded Indeed.

A minister's wife, a doctor's wife and a traveling man's wife met one day recently and were talking about the forgetfulness of their husbands. "The minister's wife thought her husband was the most forgetful man living, because he would go to church and forget his notes and no one could make out what he was trying to preach about. The doctor's wife thought her husband was the most forgetful still, for he would often start out to see a patient and forget his medicine case and travel nine miles for nothing." "Well," said the traveling man's wife, "my husband beats that. He came home the other day and patted me on the cheek and said: 'I believe I have seen you before—what is your name?'"

—*Brownwood Banner Bulletin.*

LOOK HERE!

Andrew Peterson's JEWELRY STORE

is the place to bring watch repairing etc. You listen:

40 Years at the Bench

is my experience, and all my work is guaranteed to give entire satisfaction.

I Found a Thing to do,

and I did it, and have been doing it ever since, that was, and is making a square deal with square people, and I am still at the same business.

Do You Know

that I have the most complete stock of Jewelry, Cut Glass and Silverware in the city, and fine Chinaware to order.

We Invite

the most thorough investigation and critical inspection and test of superiority on our

Hamilton,

Ball's Official R. R. Waltham and Elgin

Movements,


in a Fahy's, Boss, Crown or Crescent case. Twenty or Twenty-five year guarantee.

Bring in your repair work, as repairing is a specialty of mine.

Andrew Peterson.

The City Livery Sale & Feed Stable

Geo. Langevin, Prop.



First Class Rigs. Reasonable prices. Special Attention to the Sporting trade.

Iron-Ox

Constipation

And bowel troubles to stay cured. Not a harsh purgative dose, but a mild, healing strengthening tonic.

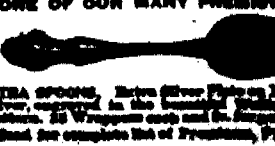
50 Iron-Ox Tablets is a handy minimum pocket case, 88 cents at all drug stores, or by mail. Ask for one enclosed in each trial package. The Iron-Ox Remedy Co., Detroit, Mich.

L. Fournier, Druggist.

ATLAS SOAP

Absolutely the BEST for Family Laundry and Dish Washing and get PREMIUMS of REAL VALUE.

Ask Your Grocer for ATLAS SOAP. ONE OF OUR MANY PREMIUMS.



THE SPONGE, Brass Silver Polishing Wheel, etc., are in the ATLAS SOAP boxes. Ask your grocer and he will give you a complete list of Premiums. Send for complete list of Premiums, please.

ATLAS SOAP WORKS, SAGINAW, MICH.

1878. 1906.

The Pioneer Store

With you for over a quarter of a Century.

FIRST CLASS GOODS!

RIGHT PRICES!

Always Our Motto.

We are headquarters for

Groceries & Provisions,

DRY GOODS, FURNISHING GOODS, SHOES, HARDWARE, FLOUR, FEED, LOGS, LUMBER, SHINGLES, BUILDING MATERIAL OF EVERY KIND.

Farm Produce

BOUGHT AT HIGHEST MARKET PRICE.

Salling, Hanson & Co.

HAVE YOU



been to our Store and failed to take advantage of our money saving prices in Men's Clothing and Gents Furnishings? If so, it is not too late to buy now.

BLACKS

Clay Worsteds, Viennas, Cheviotts, Serges, Unfinished Worsteds single and double breasted, all sizes. Clothing, Hats, Shoes, Furnishings, Dry Goods, Trunks and Suit Cases.

We guarantee every buyer not only the greatest possible **Saving of Money,** but absolute Satisfaction in Style, Quality and Durability.

A. KRAUS & SON,

Leading One Price Store,

A tumble-down, weather-beaten barn is a disgrace to the farm, and there is no excuse for it. It detracts from the value of your holdings and is just so much money thrown away.

Your good right hand, a good brush, and



PITKIN'S BARN PAINT

will save you from the ravages of your neighbors—It is used by the elite to outclass.

Pitkin's Barn Paint has been used by the elite of the country for 30 years—And the guarantee is there.

For Sale by

SALLING, HANSON & CO.

Crawford Avalanche.

GRAYLING, THURSDAY, JULY 12

Local and Neighboring News.

Take Notice.

The date following your address on this paper shows to what time your subscription is paid. Our terms are one dollar per year in advance. If your time is up, please renew promptly. A following of your name means we want your money.

All advertisements, communications, correspondence, etc., must reach us by Tuesday noon, and cannot be considered later.

Keep cool, see Sorenson's ad.

Hand painted China, at Hathaway's.

Get a fine guitar absolutely free. S. H. & Co. will tell you how to get it.

Don't put it off any longer, but do it now. See Sorenson's ad.

Scientific watch repairing, at Hathaway's.

Fishing Tackle of all descriptions, at Fournier's Drug Store.

Base Ball Goods at Fournier's Drug Store.

It will pay you to read Hathaway's ad. Just try it and see.

Rings of all descriptions sizes and shapes at Andrew Peterson's jewelry store.

Fine Sterling Souvenir spoons can be had at A. Peterson's Jewelry Store.

FOR SALE—A new house and two lots, also furniture.

FLORA MARVIN.

About fifty of the young people went to the lake last Sunday and had a very enjoyable time.

The house on John Rasmussen's farm, on the south side of the river, is for rent.

A fine guitar free with every \$100.00 trade at S. H. & Co's. store. Trade there, and save your tickets.

Use Bug Finish to destroy potato bugs. Sets per pound at Fournier's Drug Store.

The Bride's choice now a days is a handsome piece of cut glass, get it at Andrew Peterson's Jewelry Store.

A cord of old papers for sale at this office. Just right to put under carpets, or on the pantry shelves.

The Ladies Union will hold a special business meeting at the church Monday, July 16, at 2:30 P. M.

For sewing machines, the best in the market, and at the lowest price, call at the AVALANCHE office.

The long distance telephone company has moved its office into the P. O. building.

Call on A. Kraus for all kinds of fishing tackle. He handles none but the best.

A freight wreck at West Branch Tuesday, delayed the mail over four hours.

By all means, get the best for the money. You'll find it at Andrew Peterson's Jewelry Store.

Trade at S. H. & Co's, save your trading tickets and get a fine guitar free, as soon as your purchases amount to \$100.00.

The fact of a very small attendance at the school meeting Monday evening is quite positive proof that our people are well satisfied with the actions of the board.

Stop just a moment! I want to call your attention to my latest assortment of Souvenir spoons. Call in and see them.

ANDREW PETERSON.

The Electric Light Co. are putting in cement abutments to strengthen the dam, consequently no lightening will be burned in the village for ten days or more.

FOR SALE—Large house and two lots, in Hadley's second addition, village of Grayling. Enquire of F. Sleight, Johannesburg, Mich.

FOR SALE—A good seven room house on the south side of the river, at a fair price.

CHARLES THOMAS.

FOR SALE—Eighty acre farm, near town, good fences, good buildings, good land, worth more money than the price. Easy terms. Enquire at this office.

The Ladies' Union of the Presbyterian church will give an ice cream social in the basement of the church, Friday evening, July 13. 10¢ pays the bill. Everybody come.

FOR SALE—A new milch cow with calf at her side. Price reasonable. Cash, or time if secured. C. E. KELLOGG, South Branch, P. O. Roscommon, Mich.

FOR SALE—A sweep mill, as good as new, for one or two horses. Grinds corn and cob, and all kinds of grain into feed. Cheap for cash or will take a couple of weaned calves or some pigs in exchange. P. A. Bell, Grayling.

All trimmed hats, at and below costs to make room for new fall and winter stock. A few children's hats and caps at very low prices to clear them out.

MISS WILLIAMS.

John Johnson will run a wagon any day in the month at 25¢ for the route trip. Parties intending to take a trip to the lake, will please notify him and he will give you the route and the price of the trip.

Get your jewelry work and watch repairing done at A. Peterson's jewelry store.

Mrs. Charles Douglas started for Wyvale, Ont. for a month's visit, last Monday.

The M. C. R. R. will run an excursion to Saginaw and Bay City, next Sunday. Fare for round trip \$1.40 and 1.60.

If there was any part of the county not well represented here at the circus last Saturday, we have failed to discover it.

The Ladies of the W. R. C. will hold a business meeting at their hall, Saturday afternoon, July 14. All members requested to be present.

H. C. Brooks of Cincinnati, and two friends, enjoyed a few days fishing on Pomeroy's lake. They returned home Saturday well pleased with their sport.

Special excursion to Niagara Falls, Clanton and Alexander Bay (Thousand Islands). For train 206, August 2nd, return limit August 13th. To Niagara Falls \$5.50 round trip. Clanton and Alexander \$12.60 round trip.

The Pollock, who was arrested last week for placing impediments on the R. R. track, gave his name as John B. Pollock. He was committed for trial in the circuit court in default of bail fixed at \$300.00.

Mr. and Mrs. George Belmore of Beaver Creek, went to West Branch last week to visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Lake Bosom. They were accompanied by Mrs. Belmore Sr. and her grandson.

Mrs. Charles McCullough, who had been quite indisposed for some time, enjoyed a visit last week from her sister, Mrs. May Trathan, of Marquette, and recovered sufficiently so the two went to Gaylord Saturday for a visit at father Cameron's.

N. Michelson has bought a small addition to his farm. It was only 14,000 acres, and makes quite a patch with the 14,000 acres already there. There is a nice lot of timber on the last lot, which he will manufacture there, building a mill this fall, and will run a line of railroad from here.

What did it? We had three acres seeded with red clover, mixed with spring wheat, that two weeks ago seemed a perfect catch, with from two to four leaves out. Now the wheat looks well but there is hardly a clover leaf to be found. It is not in the seed for a larger field sown from the same seed is doing finely.

We went down to our Oscoda county rancho last Monday and found nearly every pane of glass broken from the windows of the house, which has been vacant this season, the meadow fences had been cut, so the fields have been open for pasture all the year, and nearly every movable had been stolen. It did not add greatly to our serenity of mind.

Van Amburg's show drew the largest circus crowd ever in our village, and gave a very satisfactory performance. Their horses were especially fine, and there was less of drunkenness and complaint of fakirs or gamblers than ever before. The managers were gentlemen in bearing, and advised our officers, that in case of anything wrong on the grounds they would render all possible aid in suppressing it.

Prosperity has struck the Bay City Tribune a body blow, which we are glad to know. Their new office will give them plenty of room, and a new perfecting press, and Mergenthaler Linotype machines will allow them to do much faster and better work. Bay City is the natural metropolis of this part of the state, and their paper should keep in the front rank, of which there is no doubt but it will now do. They will be installed in their new quarters about September 1st.

The Grange picnic and "Patrons Rally" will be held at the same grounds of last year, if arrangements can be made on Thursday, August 16. We ask all to be present and help to make it a success. We would like an exhibit of products and especially invite the ladies to assist in making a floral display. Arrangements will be made later on. It is desired that every member be present at the next regular meeting as we have important work on hand.

While we beautify our gardens and premises, we should not forget our relatives and friends who are at peaceful rest. There are many little mounds in our two cemeteries, and it is fitting that our Silent City should be kept in order. None of us are too poor to plant a rose or shrub above the resting place of a relative or friend. One of the last tributes which we can pay to our beloved dead is to see that their last resting place is fittingly marked. We owe it to them as well as ourselves to place an enduring monument over their graves.

M. E. Church.

Sunday, July 15th.

10:30 a. m., Preaching, and Holy Communion by Rev. E. A. Cross of West Branch.

Sunday School after morning service.

4 p. m., Junior League.

6:30 p. m., Senior League.

7:30 p. m., Preaching.

7:30 Thursday evening prayer and praise services.

7:30 Friday evening, July 13th.

Fourth Quarterly Conference. A full attendance of Stewards and Trustees is desired as business of very great importance is to be transacted.

All are invited to the Sunday service and the service of Thursday evening.

Annual School Meeting.

The annual school meeting of District No. 1, was held in the high school room July 9th.

Meeting was called to order by C. T. Jerome.

Financial report was read by M. Bates, which was accepted and adopted. The following estimates were read:

For Teachers wages	\$1,500.00
" Janitor wages	550.00
" Fuel	350.00
" Incidental expenses	985.00
" Officers Salary	55.00
" Retiring bond	1,000.00
" Interest on bonds	360.00
Total	\$4,800.00

On motion the estimates as made were accepted and adopted.

The meeting then proceeded to the election of trustees: Marius Hanson was elected to succeed himself for the full term of three years, Charles T. Jerome was elected to succeed himself for the full term of three years; Dr. S. N. Insley was elected for one year to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of W. F. Benkleman.

On motion it was decided to have ten months school.

It was moved and supported and carried that the meeting adjourn.

M. A. BATES.

Financial Statement.

Financial statement of School District No. 1, Grayling township, for the year ending July 9th, 1906.

Bal. on hand July 10, 1905	\$1,201.26
Received from sale of fence	75.00
Primary Int. Fund	1,206.90
From Miss Harvey	1.00
Delinquent Tax	63.94
Township school tax	4,686.69
Delinquent tax	471.45
Total	\$7,706.24

DISBURSEMENTS.

For Teachers salaries	\$5,120.00
" Janitors "	482.00
" Officers "	55.00
" Insurance	128.80
" Interest on bonds	117.51
" Fuel	466.81
" Commencement speaker	30.00
" Sidewalks	578.19
" Supplies and incidentals	547.95
By bal on hand July 9, 1906	179.98
Total	\$7,706.24

M. A. BATES, Director.

The following list of teachers have been engaged for the ensuing school year.

Supt.—J. E. Bradley.

Asst.—Carl Grawn.

8th grade—Margaret Pym.

7th " —Amy G. Iwing.

6th " —Miss Maud Lantz.

5th " —Miss Redhead.

4th " —Miss Roeder.

3rd " —Miss Hoyt.

2nd " —Miss Crandall.

1st " —Miss Russell.

Music and Drawing—Miss Lyle F. Olson.

Presbyterian Church.

Sabbath, July 15th.

10:30 a. m., Preaching service, subject—"The Best Friend."

11:45 a. m., Sabbath School.

3 p. m., Junior C. E.

6:30 p. m., Union meeting of the C. E. Society and Epworth league at the M. E. church.

7:30 p. m., Evening Services, subject—"Daniel Among the Lions."

You are very cordially invited to be present at all these services.

The machinery for drilling the big hole in the ground, is here and the work will begin as soon as it is in position.

A. Gronleff, now of Munster, Ind., was here Monday, looking over the flooring plant and shaking hands with old friends.

J. A. Mulhall was in town the first of the week visiting, fishing etc. He thinks Owosso is a great town, nearly equal to Grayling.

The Epworth League and Christian Endeavor will hold a union meeting in the M. E. church Sunday, July 15, at 6:30 o'clock.

FOR SALE—One bed, two lamps, one parlor lamp, and one piano lamp, and a sewing machine.

MRS. H. JOSEPH.

If the gentleman who presented our household with an extra fine basket of trout, the first of the week, enjoyed the catching as much as we did the eating, he had a most enjoyable time. We are thankful.

The Ladies' Aid Society of the M. E. church will meet in the church parlors on Friday afternoon, July 13, at 2:30 o'clock for their regular business meeting. A large attendance is desired as there is important business on hand.

C. P. Michelson and wife, and "Francis Jane" were in town over Sunday.

Carl went home on the night train and his wife was joined here Monday by his sister Miss Evelyn Michelson, of Duluth. The ladies have gone to Portage for the summer, and Carl will come again later.

Only 32 Years Old.

"I am only 32 years old and don't expect even when I get to be real old to feel that way as long as I can get Electric Bitters," says Mrs. E. H. Branson, of Dublin, Ga. Surely there's nothing else keeps the old as young and makes the weak as strong as this grand tonic medicine. Dyspepsia, torpid liver, inflamed kidneys or chronic constipation are cures after taking Electric Bitters. A. J. C. S. Co., Grayling, Mich. Trial bottle free.

ARE YOU LOOKING

FOR BARGAINS.

I have got a lot of MEN'S and BOYS Underware and Overalls, BOYS' and Children's Overalls that I will close out for less than cost.

SHOES.

We have now got a large and fine line of shoes, and can assure you a genuine fit, for a little money.

GROCERIES.

Our grocery stock is very large and complete, we are handling the best at the lowest prices. I am now receiving butter and eggs direct from the farmers twice every week, and can suit all in quality as well as in prices. Give us a trial order, and you will surely come again.

Yours Respectfully

H. PETERSEN,

The New Store.

CONNINE & CO.

Dealers in

Groceries, Provisions, Flour, Potatoes, Hay and Feed.

The place to buy Garden Seeds.

BEST GOODS AT RIGHT PRICES.

Try Our Royal Tiger Coffee 20, 25, 30 & 35c.

Commodore Teas, Palatine Oil Royal Tiger Canned Goods, Spices, and Extracts.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

Fruits in Season.

INSPECT OUR GOODS BEFORE YOU BUY.

A Present For You

A Full Size Cake of

PALMOLIVE

For a short time only, the B. J. Johnson Soap Co., authorize certain local dealers to make you a present of a cake of this wonderful soap, absolutely free of charge, when you purchase 25 cents' worth of



Galvanic Soap

The Famous Easy Washer

Galvanic Soap dissolves dirt with the speed of lightning, and saves money, saves strength, saves time, saves clothes.

With 10 cents' worth of Galvanic Soap your dealer presents you, absolutely free of charge, with a 5 cent package of

Johnson's Washing Powder

Easy on Everything but Dirt

We give these presents to introduce our splendid soaps into your household. The following dealers will supply you:

For sale by Hans Petersen; N. Michelson's South Side Market; Salling, Hanson & Co.; Connine & Co.; W. Jorgenson; S. J. Yates, Frederic; W. T. Lewis, Frederic; W. T. Kirby, Hardgrove, Mich.

\$25.00 Reward

will be paid for the arrest and conviction of the person or persons who cut the wires of the Crawford County Farmers' Telephone Co. near the Zieme's place at Portage Lake on the night of July 4th.

J. L. HANNES, Pres.

Grayling, Mich. July 6, 1906.

NOTICE.

A Special Meeting of the Crawford County Farmers' Telephone Co., Incorporated, will be held in the Court House at Grayling, Saturday, July 14, at 1 o'clock P. M. sharp, for the purpose of reorganization under Incorporation. Full presence is especially requested. By order of President.

ROLLA W. BRINK, Sec.

To Tax Payers.

The Tax Roll for the Village of Grayling is in my hands for collection and taxes on village property are now due.

HOLGER HANSON, Village Treasurer.

A Tragic Finish.

A watchman's neglect permitted a leak in the great North Sea dyke, which a child's finger could have stopped, to become a ruinous break, devastating an entire province of Holland. In like manner Kenneth Molver, of Vanceboro, Me., permitted a little cold to go unnoticed until a tragic finish was only averted by Dr. King's New Discovery. He writes: "Three doctors gave me up to die of lung inflammation, caused by a neglected cold; but Dr. King's New Discovery saved my life." Guaranteed best cough and cold cure, at L. Fournier's drug store. 50¢ and \$1.00. Trial bottle free.

Job Printing

Promptly and neatly done,

At this office.

Attend our Great

REDUCTION SALE

During this month

And save money.

Grayling Mercantile Co.,

THE PEOPLES STORE.

LADIES HAND BAGS.

We have just received a complete line of Ladies Hand Bags, Skirt Bags, Purses, Card Cases, etc. All colors and shapes, including

WHITE DUCK

for summer use. We cordially invite the Ladies to come in and examine them.

Fournier's Drug Store.

Now, Yes Now,

Is the time to have your eyes scientifically and properly treated.

A case of astigmatism or any error of refraction left uncorrected will, by acting directly upon the ciliary and recti muscles, cause the eyes to converge or diverge as the case may be.

Cross Eyes can be straightened by Treatment

and, except in extreme cases, should NEVER be operated upon.

Call to-day before it is too late for relief, and have your eyes examined free of charge.

Satisfaction guaranteed in every case.

C. J. HATHAWAY,

Graduate Optician, Watchmaker and Jeweler.

Drugs.

Patent Medicines.

THE

Central Drug Store

N. R. OLSON PROPRIETOR

"The Best Drugs."

Paris Green

Guaranteed

Absolutely Pure.

Pound, 25c 1-2 pound 15c 1-4 pound 8c

Bring us your Family Receipts. Prescription Work a Specialty.

J. A. MORRISON, Manager.

Candy.

Cigars.

The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.

CHICAGO, ILL., MONDAY, JULY 2, 1929.

HEARST OUT OF RACE.

ANNOUNCES HE'S NOT A PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE.

William R. Hearst is not a candidate for the Democratic nomination of the presidency in 1932, according to his own statement made in an interview with a reporter for the San Francisco Chronicle.

Mr. Hearst, in declining his intention of seeking the honor, paid high tributes to William J. Bryan and Gov. Frank P. Rowland, but did not overlook an opportunity to pay Senator Bailey of Texas, who recently was mentioned by Mr. Bryan as one of the presidential possibilities, and who has engaged in a controversy with Mr. Hearst in regard to statements printed in the latter's magazine, "I would like to state very positively that I am not a candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination in 1932." Mr. Hearst is quoted as saying: "Mr. Bryan said the other day in London that there were others besides himself who had claims on the nomination through services rendered democracy, and mentioned pleasantly Mr. Frank P. Rowland and myself. While appreciating Mr. Bryan's compliment, I must decline to be considered a candidate. Let the list stand, if Mr. Bryan pleases, Bryan or Frank or Bailey. For my part I would substitute Stevenson for Bailey."

ON THE DIAMOND FIELD.

Program of Clubs in Race for Race Ball Pennants.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

W. L.	W. L.
Chicago . . . 51	23 Cincinnati . . . 44
New York . . . 45	25 St. Louis . . . 36
Pittsburgh . . . 45	26 Brooklyn . . . 23
Philadelphia . . . 35	35 Boston . . . 20

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

W. L.	W. L.
Philadelphia . . . 42	27 Detroit . . . 34
New York . . . 43	27 St. Louis . . . 36
Cleveland . . . 42	28 Washington . . . 25
Chicago . . . 39	31 Boston . . . 18

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

W. L.	W. L.
Columbus . . . 48	23 Minneapolis . . . 40
Milwaukee . . . 44	32 Kansas City . . . 40
Toledo . . . 41	33 St. Paul . . . 28
Louisville . . . 43	34 Indianapolis . . . 27

WESTERN LEAGUE.

W. L.	W. L.
Des Moines . . . 45	27 Sioux City . . . 30
Omaha . . . 41	30 Lincoln . . . 29
Denver . . . 35	32 Pueblo . . . 24

JAIL LIFE MENACES MAYOR.

Kansas City, Kan., Executive of the Kansas State Supreme Court has handed down a decision holding Mayor W. W. Rose of Kansas City, Kan., in contempt for having assumed the office of Mayor after the court had ousted him for the non-enforcement of the prohibition law and the law against gambling. In the order Mayor Rose is ordered to relinquish the office and is fined \$1,000 for contempt. The court further orders, if Mayor Rose fails to pay the fine within twenty days, he shall be committed to jail until such time as it is paid. Mayor Rose's attorneys immediately filed a writ of error. If this is not granted the case will be appealed to the United States Supreme Court. After being ousted last January Rose was re-elected at a special election.

LOSE TO WIRE TAPPERS.

Race Results Are Changed and Whole Country Shook. A race of wire tappers on the Windsor (Ont.) race track was Thursday and interrupted and changed the result of the second race. Confederates in Cincinnati, Chicago, Louisville and other cities all over the country won large sums of money on the horse sent over the wire as the winner of the race. An attempt to make another haul on the third race was frustrated by the operator at the race track, who discovered that some one had tampered with the wire.

GIVEN 1,080 DAYS, \$5,250 FINE.

Oregon Land Grantee Gets Extreme Sentence in Federal Court.

Henry Midland, former United States surveyor general for the district of Oregon, was sentenced to pay a fine of \$5,250 and to serve 1,080 days in the federal penitentiary at McNeil Island, Wash., for conspiracy to defraud the government in connection with land deals in Oregon.

Salvador and Guatemala Out.

Duncan Hunkeler, consul general of Salvador in the City of Mexico, says that all relations between Salvador and Guatemala have ceased. He says Salvadorians are to a man in favor of the Guatemalan revolution. The trouble results from the military attack of Salvador at Guatemala City being insulted and put out of President Cabrera's house.

Naval Reserves Drown.

Five naval reserves were drowned in the Chicago lake front last night through the capsizing of a boat in which they were engaged in rowing practice, and two others of the party were saved.

Yellow Fever Increases.

At New Orleans incoming steamers continue to report cases of yellow fever at Central American and West Indian ports.

Priest Florida Peck-Band Waist.

Women who wear short sleeved, low necked, or openwork waists will not be permitted at the communion rail of St. Ignace Catholic church at Kingston, Pa., according to the directions of the Rev. M. E. Lynott, pastor of the church, who has told the women of his congregation that he thinks such waists are immodest.

Massacre Was Planned.

Evidence to show that the massacre of Russian Jews at Bialystok was planned and carried out by the civil and military authorities, and probably was inspired by Gen. Treppoff, was presented to the duma by the commission which investigated the affair.

Prominent Chicagoan A Suicide.

Frank D. Callan, a prominent Chicago real estate broker, killed himself to escape the law's penalty for speculation from numerous clients. Insurance policies for large amounts turned over by him may furnish restitution.

ONE DEAD, NINE HURT IN RIOT.

Five Guards in Ohio Drink Liquor and Start Gun Battle.

One man is dead, two were fatally injured and seven seriously wounded in a riot at Bradley, Ohio. At noon the other day twenty guards employed at Plum Run marched into Bradley and engaged in drinking at one of the company houses. Subsequently five of them came out and fired their guns in the air. The guard stationed across the ravine imagined that miners were attacking the guards and fired upon the strikers, whereupon, as a matter of defense, the strikers retaliated. Firing continued for nearly three hours. All but two houses in the settlement were struck with bullets from the guards' Winchester and the only store not controlled by the coal company was almost shot to pieces. The wives and children of the strikers fled from their homes and the collar and the unarmed miners took refuge behind the building. The guards then crossed the ravine and attacked the strikers, with fearful results. Farmers near Bradley appealed to Sheriff Voorhees for protection against the guards, declaring that their stock is shot down and other depredations committed by the guards. The situation is more serious than at any time since the strike was inaugurated.

SALMON GETS POST IN URUGUAY.

Ex-Head of Animal Bureau Will Be Head for Next Year.

Dr. D. E. Salmon, former chief of the bureau of animal industry, has been advised by the Uruguayan government of the acceptance of his offer to organize a bureau of animal industry for that government at a salary of \$8,000 annually in gold and all of his living expenses. Dr. Salmon was tendered this position nearly a year ago. The Uruguayan government wanted to pay only \$3,000 a year and the contract just closed had been in progress ever since. He will start for South America about Dec. 1 next. He is now engaged in scientific work in Montana in connection with suits brought by cattle men of that State against the smelting trust. The suits are for damages on account of injury to crops and cattle by reason of arsenic rising from the smelters and falling on the crops. When cattle eat food thus poisoned they sicken and thousands have died. Dr. Salmon is making post-mortem examinations of the affected animals and will be an expert witness in the litigation. One of the first things Dr. Salmon will do in Uruguay will be to draft a number of United States cattle experts as assistants.

GROWING SILK IN CANADA.

Enterprise Planned on a Large Scale by Japanese Government.

Silk culture in Canada on a large scale is the plan of the Japanese government, and for the purpose of securing suitable locations for these farms T. Oye is now touring the Northwest. Mr. Oye has just completed a university course in England and for two years made the study of silk culture his hobby. Mr. Oye feels confident of the success of the venture and after a few years intends to start farms in various parts of Ontario and the United States. Japan will pay all expenses and will receive all the silk, appointing representatives to dispose of the fabric to manufacturers. Mr. Oye states the result of his labors will be a great reduction in the price of silk goods.

STORM BLOWS UP A FORTUNE.

Wind Uncovered Source of Wealth on "Poor Man's Farm."

A windstorm the other day made a fortune for Hector Kent, a poor farmer residing half a mile from Galeton, Pa. During a miniature cyclone that day a large tree on his place was uprooted, and in the cavity made by the uprooted tree was found a vein of the finest kind of building sand. It has been very profitable to him since that time to obtain a first-class building sand in that section, and thousands of dollars have been expended by the Buffalo and Susquehanna Railroad Company alone in the purchase of sand elsewhere.

Congregation Sees Two Drown.

John and Sophia Lasnikowski, brother and sister, 20 and 18 years old, respectively, were drowned at Allegheny, Pa., when a church barge carrying a party of 200 members of the congregation saw the young folks go to their death through the overturning of a skiff in which they had been riding with some companions on the lake.

How Eighty Miles in Land.

The Boston schooner Mary Powers, Captain O'Neill, founder of the Grand Banks and the members of the crew managed to reach St. John's, N. F., in 80 days. They had rowed eighty miles in land, bringing as many of their effects as it was possible to save. The small boats narrowly escaped being swamped several times.

Big Crowd Sees A Suicide.

Corporal T. Redder of the Thirteenth cavalry, stationed at Fort Riley, committed suicide in Junction City, Kan. With a party of soldiers he came to town to buy a horse and a harness. During the last selection he crossed himself from his comrades, walked up near the band stand in front of the large crowd and blew out his brains.

President Chances Cannot Be Reached.

Because of the failure of the Senate to confirm the Isthmian canal commission President Roosevelt has named a new board, consisting of Theodore P. Shonts, chairman; John F. Stevens, Gov. Charles E. Macdonald, Brig. Gen. Peter C. Haines, C. S. A. (retired); Mordecai Endicott, civil engineer; U. S. N.; Benjamin M. Harrod.

Ends Life on Lake Steamer.

David T. Clough, aged 70, of Cleveland, an uncle of J. C. Gilchrist of the Gilchrist Transportation Company, committed suicide by hanging on the Gilchrist steamer Ireland. The body was found in a stateroom on the steamer's arrival in Milwaukee.

Shoot Kin of Millionaire.

A shooting affray occurred at Oro Grande, Idaho, between M. R. Mitchell and Michael Stevens in which one man was killed and the other seriously wounded. Stevens is a prominent mining man and a brother of Charles Stevens, the Spokane millionaire and politician.

Stepmother Held for Girl's Death.

The discovery that 6-year-old Elsie Anderson of Youngman, Ohio, had died of wounds on her body, apparently the result of a beating with a stick filled with nails, was followed by the arrest of her stepmother, Jennie Anderson.

Attorneys Sent to Jail.

In Toledo, Ohio, Judge Kinkade sentenced Clarence Brown and T. H. Tracy, attorneys for the team, to ten days each in jail for contempt of court in filing a motion charging the judge with misconduct.

Gymnasium Plans Destroyed.

The plan of the United States Gymnasium Company in Ottawa county, Ohio, near Toledo, was destroyed by fire, entailing a loss of \$150,000 and throwing 150 men out of employment.

EGYPT FEARS REVOLT.

FANATICS THREATEN FOREIGN LIVES AND PROPERTY.

Muslims Hated Growing and Needs Little to Inflame It—British Cabinet Minister Sees Downfall of Khedive—Cholera in Manila.

American lives and the lives and property of all other foreigners resident in Egypt are threatened by Muslim fanaticism, which is growing more rabid and dangerous daily. No rampant has it already become; that the British foreign secretary, Sir Edward Grey, declared in the House of Commons Thursday that the government of Egypt must fall before the imminent onslaught and through the vessel Khedive Great Britain itself be menaced in its position of supremacy in the region of the Nile. Fanatic feeling of hatred against all foreigners is being astoundingly fanned by Mohammedan priests and the turbulent Arab element. The mosques are furnished which are keeping the people at white heat, declared the foreign secretary, and at any time under the least provocation the whole of Egypt may break forth in a religious war which would mean the extermination of the whites. Sir Edward's speech was brought forth by denunciation of the flogging of the murderers of the British officers who were lately massacred in Egypt. John Dillon, nationalist, strongly denounced what he termed the barbarous act of flogging and executions in Egypt, accusing Sir Edward of a desire to cloak the affair. Concluding his answer in solemn tones and amid a tense silence, the minister declared that the recent attack on British officers at Tanis was not accidental, but a deliberate manifestation of the fanatical spirit which had necessitated the strengthening of the British garrisons in Egypt. He declared that unless the authority of Lord Cromer and the Egyptian government was strongly upheld it might lead to a situation requiring the adoption of such unbecoming measures to meet the emergency as would be especially distasteful to the liberal government. The secretary proceeded to refer to the great growth of fanatical feeling in Egypt and throughout North Africa recently, which might necessitate even further measures to protect Europeans in Egypt.

NAMED AS U. S. JUDGE IN CHINA.

Attorney General Wilkey of the Philippines Gets Good Post.

Attorney General Wilkey of the Philippines has been appointed judge of the United States Court in China, which is to replace, in a large measure, the present consular court. Judge Wilkey is a native of St. Louis. The post is one of great importance and carries an annual salary of \$10,000, with a liberal allowance for traveling expenses. Headquarters for the new court will be in Shanghai, but there will be a circuit including the principal Chinese cities, Peking, Tientsin, Hankow, and others. Greogrio Arana, a native of Manila and solicitor general of the Philippines, has been selected to succeed Mr. Wilkey as attorney general.

CHOLERA KILLS 127 IN MANILA.

Gravity of Outbreak Shown by Report to War Department.

The gravity of the outbreak of virulent cholera in Manila was shown in a dispatch to the War Department in which it was stated that in the last eight days there had been 127 deaths out of 157 cases discovered. For the week ending July 4 there were 116 cases and ninety-one deaths. For the twenty-four hours ending at 8 o'clock on the morning of July 5 there were twelve cases and five deaths in the city. During the same period in Manila there were twenty-nine cases and twenty-three deaths.

Packing Products Wholesale.

After two weeks' exhaustive investigation of the packing plants and stock yards the committee of experts representing the Chicago Commercial Association and the Illinois Manufacturers' Association have made public their report, and declare the product of the packing plants is wholesome, the yards generally clean and the inspection efficient.

Poisoned by Pressed Chicken.

Thirty-two persons who ate pressed chicken sandwiches at the Ladies Aid Society picnic at Jerome, Ohio, were saved by doctors from Marysville and Jerome, who worked over them for several hours with stomach pumps. The chicken was allowed to stand for two days in tin receptacles before it was eaten.

Jail for Rich Searcher.

Automobile searching in Minneapolis is to be broken up by sending reckless drivers to the penitentiary. H. R. Quail, Jr., son of a millionaire and one of the most prominent citizens of Minneapolis, and his chauffeur, George E. Heaton, were sentenced by Judge C. L. Smith in the Municipal Court to serve five days.

Fireworks Explosion Causes Panic.

By the premature explosion of a quantity of fireworks in Excelsior, Minn., Louis A. Dix and E. D. Thompson were injured, and in the panic among the 5,000 people gathered to witness the display at the Casino, Teddy Montgomery, 14 years old, was trampled upon and badly hurt.

Fireworks Injure Six.

Six firemen were injured in an explosion of fireworks in the wholesale cigar and confectionery establishment of J. Kraus & Sons on West Ninth street, Cleveland. The firemen had been called to extinguish a slight blaze in the building. The building was ruined.

Chicago Man Kills Himself.

Frank D. Callan, a prominent Chicago real estate man, shot himself through the heart in his residence after having made a futile attempt at asphyxiation. Financial difficulties are said to have caused the tragedy.

Falls 2,000 Feet Unhurt.

C. A. Franks, an aeronaut, fell 2,000 feet in his parachute, which failed to open till within about twenty feet of a house, without sustaining any injury. Thousands watched him at North Baltimore, Ohio.

Ten-Ton Wheel Burns.

Four employees at the sawmill connected with the Rock Island railroad shops at Horton, Kan., were seriously injured as the result of the bursting of a ten-ton fly-wheel, which had been struck by a runaway locomotive.

Explosion Kills Five Boys.

Five boys were killed and nine others injured by an explosion of dynamite in Wilkesbarre, Pa. The boys had placed powder in a pipe and it failed to go off. They then forced a stick of dynamite into the pipe and began pounding it.

Motor Kills Naturalist.

Prof. Henry A. Ward of Chicago, the well-known naturalist, was struck by an automobile in Buffalo, N. Y., and killed.

FOURTH MORE SANE.

IMPROVEMENT NOTED IN DAY'S OBSERVANCE.

Deadly Slaughter Is Less Frightful than in Previous Years, but 28 Are Dead and 2,750 Hurt—Record of "Patriotism."

Dead	28
By fireworks	9
By cannon	1
By firearms	11
By explosives	7
By toy pistols	4
By runaway	1
By drowning	5
Injured	2,750
By fireworks	1,420
By cannon	201
By firearms	397
By explosives	67
By toy pistols	304
By runaways	35
Fire loss	\$10,450

The immediate Fourth of July death toll is smaller this year than that of a year ago, but unfortunately the thirty-eight slain by fireworks will be but an infinitesimal part of those who will lose their lives because of the orgy of power and noise. Last year forty-two persons were killed outright, but when looked and other diseases induced by injuries had completed their work over 400 lives had been sacrificed to patriotic idocy.

The number of injured—2,750—is in excess of last year's figures by 358. The agencies by which these injuries were inflicted, as compared with last year's record, are as follows:

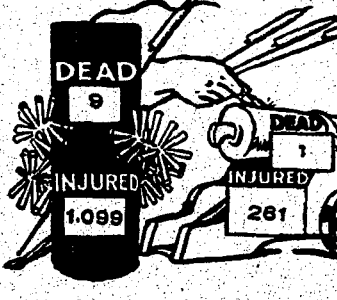
	1928	1929
Fireworks	1,000	1,420
Cannon	261	201
Firearms	333	397
Explosives	67	67
Toy pistols	304	304
Runaways	35	35

It will be seen that the toy pistol is the one instrument of destruction to fall behind in its death dealing work.

The center of slaughter was, as usual, Philadelphia, where 711 patriots and innocent bystanders were victims. Chicago was the second center of injury, two children being killed and 157 persons wounded more or less severely.

In New York safely ruled to a certain extent, 45 injuries being reported, with two deaths.

ENGINES OF DESTRUCTION AND NUMBER OF THEIR VICTIMS.



—Chicago Tribune.

Toledo was an example of what rigorous enforcement of law and the education of its citizens can accomplish. For days Mayor Whitlock preached sanity, and the result was that only two persons were injured, one of them being in a runaway.

The fool with a revolver, or other firearm, was the cause of the most profitable slaughter, the "stray bullet" being particularly destructive. The deadly toy pistol followed as the instrument of death, but its harvest simply was sown, and will be reaped from lack-lust.

The cities where lives were taken are as follows:

Chicago	2 Grand Falls, N. D.
Cincinnati	1 Jersey City
Cutahill, N. Y.	1 New York
Elkhart, Ind.	1 Nagawau, Mich.
Fall River, Mass.	1 Niagara Falls
Kenosha	1 Pittsburgh
Memphis	1 South Bend
Newton, Iowa	1 Waukegan, Ill.
New Bedford, Mass.	1 Springfield, Mass.
Oswego, N. Y.	1 Fond du Lac, Wis.
Cleveland	1 New Albany, Ind.
Clarksville, Ore.	1 Stevens Point, Wis.
Fulton, N. Y.	1 Vincennes, Ind.

The publication of the lists of persons injured by the use of powder in various forms has proved an effective force toward ultimately gaining the object desired, the elimination of the useless waste of life and limb. The figures presented merely are a suggestion of the total of such accidents. In every community a small proportion reach publicity, especially in cases which, in the most prolific cause of subsequent tetanus which yearly costs 400 or more lives.

Curved Spines and Eyestrain.

During the discussion on headaches, Dr. George M. Gould of Philadelphia, head of his department of all head ailments, are attributable to eye strain. Besides this, he thought that eye strain caused many gastric disturbances and asserted that about 15,000,000 persons in this country, or one-fifth of the population, are suffering from lateral curvature of the spine, due to the same cause. He obviated and only remedy, in his opinion, is a properly fitted pair of glasses.

Physician Abandoning Radium.

Dr. Hericourt, a famous Paris doctor, says he has abandoned radium as a therapeutic agent. Instead of being curative of cancer, he asserts that simple wounds have been made cancerous by the use of radium, and in tuberculosis its efficiency is no better than sun rays, and far more dangerous.

To Rebuild Palace Hotel.

It is announced that the famous Palace hotel of San Francisco is to be rebuilt at a cost of \$3,700,000 on the old site, with the former core reproduced and everything proof against earthquake as well as fire.

WILSON TALKS INSPECTION.

Outlines Object of Trip to Chicago—Big Prospects for Packers.

Secretary Wilson has arranged to go on a tour of packing centers, with a view to the proper enforcement of meat inspection law. In Chicago, where he will go first, he has plans made to convene the managers of packing plants, heads of concerns and their immediate executive subordinates and give them a lecture on living meat inspection.

A number of letters have reached him from packers, all expressing willingness to co-operate with him and uphold his hands in meat inspection administration.

Dr. A. D. Melvin, chief of the bureau of animal industry, will accompany Secretary Wilson. A week or more will be passed in Chicago looking over the plants and conferring with the packers. Co-operation between the government and the packers, Secretary Wilson said, was to be the watchword in carrying out the inspection law. He will advise the packers that the time is at hand for the greatest campaign ever made for the promotion and exploitation of the American meat business.

Backed by thorough government inspection, Secretary Wilson will tell the packers they can conquer the world's markets more fully than ever before and have little to fear from Australia or Argentina. The Secretary proposes to use all the powers of his department to push the sale of American meats abroad and President Roosevelt will back him. He is confident of an era of unprecedented prosperity is dawning for the American meat business. With the healthiest cattle, finished on corn and thoroughly inspected, American packers, Mr. Wilson says, can overcome nearly all competition. In having an adequate corn supply to fatten cattle and other stock the Secretary says America has an invaluable asset which other nations have not.

WAR ON GAMBLING.

French Lick (Ind.) Hotels Are Raided by Sheriff.

America's alleged Monte Carlo, the French Lick Springs (Ind.) hotel, a sumptuous resort, in which women as well as children are said to have been permitted to play for high stakes, was raided by Sheriff Marjory of Orange county Tuesday, while Deputy Sheriff Jones led another raiding force on the West Baden hotel, another elaborate place.

When the officers, armed with search warrants, swooped down upon the two

BRYAN FOR OPPRESSED.

Outlines Duty of Nations in London Address.

William Jennings Bryan, fresh from his tour of the Orient, was the orator at the Independence day dinner of the American society at the Hotel Cecil in London and expressed his conviction that on the United States and England devolves the mission of diffusing education and political freedom throughout the benighted lands. He took Kipling's poem, "The White Man's Burden," as his text and declared that now, as never before, the Christian nations are working to spread civilization and uplift others, rather than to exploit their weaker brethren.

Nearly 600 members and guests surrounded the society's board and cheered patriotic sentiments with the peculiar zest born of exile. Ambassador Whitehead and Mr. Bryan engaged in



WILLIAM J. BRYAN.

some sharp but good-humored banter over political differences, the bawdy evening its enjoyment of the sport with cheers and shouts of laughter.

Mr. Reid, in responding to Sir W. B. Riechmond's graceful proposal of his health, said with reference to Mr. Bryan: "As the official representative of the American people, without distinction as to party, I am glad to welcome him here as a typical American, whose whole life has been lived in the daylight and one whom such a great host of my countrymen have long trusted and honored."

In discussing "the white man's burden" Mr. Bryan declared the chief duty of the Christian states is to extend the light of civilization to the remainder of the world.

THE MARKETS.

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$4.00 to \$5.10; hogs, prime heavy, \$4.00 to \$5.10; sheep, fair to choice, \$3.00 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2, 82c to 83c; corn, No. 2, 51c to 52c; oats, standard, 34c to 35c; No. 2, 32c to 33c; hay, timothy, \$8.50 to \$15.00; prairie, \$6.00 to \$14.00; butter, choice creamery, 16c to 20c; eggs, fresh, 14c to 15c; pork, mess, \$17.50.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$5.50; hogs, choice heavy, \$4.00 to \$5.50; sheep, common to prime, \$2.50 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2, 84c to 85c; corn, No. 2, white, 51c to 52c; oats, No. 2, white, 30c to 40c.

St. Louis—Cattle, \$4.50 to \$5.85; hogs, \$4.00 to \$5.75; sheep, \$4.00 to \$6.00; wheat, No. 2, 75c to 77c; corn, No. 2, 40c to 42c; oats, No. 2, 32c to 37c; rye, No. 2, 64c to 64c.

Cincinnati—Cattle, \$4.00 to \$5.35; hogs, \$4.00 to \$5.25; sheep, \$2.00 to \$4.75; wheat, No. 2, 84c to 85c; corn, No. 2, mixed, 33c to 35c; oats, No. 2, mixed, 40c to 41c; rye, No. 2, 64c to 64c.

Detroit—Cattle, \$4.00 to \$5.00; hogs, \$4.00 to \$5.75; sheep, \$2.50 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2, 87c to 87c; corn, No. 3, yellow, 33c to 35c; oats, No. 3, white, 41c to 42c; rye, No. 2, 65c to 66c.

Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2, northern, 82c to 84c; corn, No. 2, 51c to 52c; oats, standard, 32c to 40c; rye, No. 1, 63c to 64c; barley, standard, 74c to 75c; pork, mess, \$17.50.

Toledo—Wheat, No. 2, mixed, 81c to 82c; corn, No. 2, mixed, 41c to 48c; oats, No. 2, mixed, 31c to 32c; rye, No. 2, 64c to 67c; clover seed, prime, \$8.5

POLITICAL COMMENT

In the Name of Common Sense.

The United States now leads all the countries in the world as an exporting nation, and yet we have been told since the beginning of tariff discussions that a protective tariff country must necessarily be isolated and excluded from the markets of the world.

Isn't it time that even the most obdurate of free-traders should acknowledge that they have been in error and that their most cherished dogmas are fallacies? Is it not also time for the American people to learn to exercise a little self-control in the presence of conditions which are temporarily not just to our liking? As we said, this time last year some of our people were in a perfect frenzy because our exports in agricultural products had decreased. Farmers' conventions passed resolutions in favor of ruinous policies and our faithful statesmen at Washington were denounced as public enemies simply because they were too sensible and too patriotic to allow themselves to be stampeded by clamor.

Never before in the history of our country has a protective tariff law been so thoroughly vindicated as has the Dingley tariff law. If on the day of the enactment of that statute some en-

hides so high that it was a hardship on the manufacturer and that the latter would take it out of the consumer. Frank W. Mahlin, an Iowa man who is consul at Nottingham, England, says that English shoe manufacturers have raised their prices because they have been compelled to pay an advance of 40 to 50 per cent on leather the past year. It is hardly necessary to say that Mr. Mahlin is telling the truth, as he is a reputable and reliable man, and besides misrepresentation in a matter of this kind would cost him his position. Neither is it necessary to call attention to the fact that there is no such thing as a duty on hides in England. The situation in England, taken in connection with the fact that in this country the advance in the price of hides is far greater than the tariff duty, seems to show that the increase is world-wide and is caused by the fact that the supply was not equal to the demand. The remedy which the manufacturers proposed to apply would be at the expense of the farmers.—Creston (Iowa) Advertiser.

Now Dig the Canal.

The action of the Senate on Thursday settled the question of the kind of

WHY HE CAN AFFORD TO "SIT TIGHT."



The British equivalent of "stand pat"

husliastic friend of protection had predicted upon the floor of Congress or elsewhere that in less than a decade under the operation of that law the United States would become the greatest export nation in the world, and that the total volume of our exports and imports would exceed \$2,500,000,000, we would have been looked upon as a freer or a lunatic.

Why in the name of common sense should we not be satisfied with such marvelous achievements? Why should any sensible person be demanding a "change"?—Cedar Rapids Republican.

Americanism Wins.

A victory for Americanism and the American policy of favoring the American market as against foreign competitors, has been gained in the passage by the Senate and House of Representatives of the following joint resolution: "That purchases of material and equipment for use in the construction of the Panama Canal shall be restricted to articles of domestic production and manufacture from the lowest responsible bidder, unless the President shall in any case deem the bids or tenders therefor to be extortionate or unreasonable."

There is no reason to suppose for a moment that any American producer intends or wishes to rob the government by asking a higher price for canal materials and supplies than the prices current for such articles in the United States. The government has no right to ask a lower price. In the construction of a public work to be paid for with American dollars contributed directly by American labor and industries, there should be no thought of using anything but American materials. Both houses of Congress have so ordered by an emphatic vote. The only surprising thing about it is that there should have been a single vote against a proposition so manifestly fair, so reasonable and so patriotic.—American Freeholder.

At the Expense of the Farmers.

One of the assaults upon the Republican tariff law which restored prosperity to this country has been led by those who want free hides for the benefit of the manufacturers. Strange as it may seem there is an element in Iowa, great agricultural State that she is, that has joined in this demand, notwithstanding the fact that hides are the farmer's product and one of the comparatively few things upon which he gets the direct benefit of protection. The plan has been that the tariff made

a canal to be made at Panama. It is to be a lock canal, in part lifting ships over, instead of letting them go straight through, the backbone of the isthmus. It may be remarked in passing that the use of the term "sea level" in connection with any kind of a canal which can be made at Panama is a misrepresentation. It gives the average man the idea of a water way something like the straits of Mackinac.

The truth is that any canal at Panama must have locks, owing to the great differences in the Atlantic and Pacific tidal levels.

Now that the type of canal has been fixed, it is in order for the distinguished gentlemen at Washington and their agents at Panama to proceed to dig the canal.

For more than a year these gentlemen have been active in making promises to dig a canal—to-morrow—and in offering excuses for not doing to-day what they said yesterday they would do.

The American people have become utterly weary of this sort of nonsense. They do not expect the canal to be dug in a minute. They know it must be the work of years.

But they are tired of proclamations about what is going to be done and of reports of "progress" which turn out to be no progress at all because somebody forgot something which it was his duty to remember and provide for in advance.

The land title has been secured. The kind of canal has been decided on. The money is provided or will be as needed. If all preliminary preparations have not yet been made, let them now be made.

"Let us have no more excuses about 'unforeseen difficulties.' Let them be foreseen and provided for.

The people are tired of excuses. Now dig the canal.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

It requires more than 40 large albums to house the collection of United States stamps owned by the Earl of Crawford. This collection of United States stamps is thought to be the most complete in existence.

The Prince of Wales' plume worn on state occasions is worth £10. The feathers are pulled from the tail of the feather, one of the rarest and most beautiful birds of India.

The population of Greece is increasing more rapidly than that of any other country in Europe at present.

PACKERS GET CLEAN BILL.

Investigation Find Meat in Wholesale and Yard Methods Good.

The committee of experts engaged by the Illinois Manufacturers' Association and the Chicago Commercial Association to investigate conditions at the Chicago stock yards has made its report, giving the packing plants a clean bill of health. The products are declared wholesome and the inspection efficient, and nearly all the rooms are found clean and under sanitary conditions.

The report covers a period of two weeks, during which the committee inspected conditions in fourteen packing houses. On many points the inquiry showed conditions satisfactory. Some of the comments on methods may be thus summarized.

Night cleaning system is ample. Carcasses of sheep, cattle and hogs never touch floors.

Ante-mortem examination less important than post-mortem.

Preserved meat can be spoiled by improper handling.

Federal inspection laws sufficiently rigid.

Condemnation of young carcasses too strict.

Yards not injurious to live animals confined therein.

Cattle inspection rigid.

Hog inspection reasonably efficient.

Sheep inspection less thorough.

Cripples and "downers" sometimes wholesome.

The experts made recommendations touching sanitation in brief as follows:

Abolition of old sections of all plants.

Obedience of bosses to anti-spitting rule.

More and modern toilet rooms.

Impervious material for killing floors.

Better light and ventilation for cutting and trimming rooms.

Installation of fly screens.

Workmen's clothing should be cleaned daily.

Requiring workmen to wash hands.

Hospital for sick animals advised.

As to methods in vogue, improvements urged were in short as follows:

Preservatives should be subjected to further inquiry.

Supervision on all materials used for canned goods.

Cleanly methods in handling pickled meats.

Scientific tests for canned goods.

Reform in methods of utilizing unutilized meat.

Correct and explicit labels on cans.

Cleaner methods of handling sausage meat.

Responsibility for any meat unfit for human consumption that may in the future get into interstate or foreign commerce is placed squarely with the federal authorities. In this declaration the committee of experts represents that it has examined the meat inspection bill recently passed by Congress and finds that its provisions are so stringent that government inspectors are to blame if any unwholesome meat is passed.

FOREIGN POSTAGE IS REDUCED.

Universal Congress Agrees Upon a Rate Beneficial to Commerce.

In connection with the work of the recent universal postal congress, the Postoffice Department has given out the following statement as to the effect of one of the provisions of that convention as affecting this country:

"The universal postal congress, recently in convention at Rome, Italy, ordered a substantial reduction in letter postage by increasing the unit of weight, effective on and after Oct. 1, 1907, from fifteen to twenty grams, and providing that while postage on the first twenty grams shall remain at 25 centimes (5 cents), every additional twenty grams shall be at the rate of 15 centimes (3 cents)."

"Great Britain and the United States strongly agreed that the unit of weight for letters should be fixed at one ounce, as it would be extremely difficult for them to express an equivalent weight for twenty grams, not having adopted the metric system. This request was granted. This will give the two great countries exceptionally low rates for the exchange of letters. Under the reduced rates a letter to Great Britain will cost 5 cents for the first ounce and 3 cents for the second ounce, or 8 cents in all. In other words, when the new rates become effective, a letter packet weighing six ounces can be sent to Great Britain at the rate now charged for a two-ounce packet."

The land chamberlain is custodian of England's "great seal," which in one month uses up more than four hundred-weight of sealing wax.

Emile Castelar, the great Spanish statesman, once declared that "the bomb throwing anarchist is a degenerate, whose brain has been excited by debauches or ideas."

Prince von Bulow, during his recent illness, received a letter from a veterinary surgeon urging him to take the contents of a bottle accompanying it. The medicine's efficacy had been fully tested, he wrote, on horses suffering from sunstroke.

Frederick VIII., King of Denmark, is said to be in the habit of inviting editors of leading political organs to visit the castle to discuss the different political issues of the day.

Prince Kotchouff, a Russian, has been ordered by the Berlin courts to pay \$780 a year for life to a waiter whom he assaulted during the Russo-Japanese war in a Dresden hotel.

King Alfonso of Spain is devoted to the pleasures of the table, and keeps a cook up until 4 in the morning. Five meals are served in the twenty-four hours at the Escorial palace.

Edward Hughes, the famous portrait painter—Queen Alexandra of England has set to him three times, by the bye—had a picture at the Royal Academy when he was 15 years of age.

The Duke of Connaught, King Edward's brother, belongs to the Six Nations Indians of Canada. He is the only white man to receive such a distinction at their hands and is known among them as "Cousin Arthur."

The Car of the Russias has a habit of spending a large percentage of his time in study—more so than most any other ruler in Europe, it is said. The Czarina is almost always seated at his side while he is at work.

Michigan State News

FAR AND FEATHERS FOR FOUR.

Farmers Severely Punish Man and Three Women.

A crowd of forty farmers dragged George Simpson and his housekeeper, Mrs. Cora Elliott, from their carriage near Fowlerville at midnight the other night and gave them a coat of tar and feathers. They then visited Simpson's house, half a mile distant, and subjected Hattie Oliver, an inmate, and Simpson's divorced wife, also a resident of the neighborhood, to similar treatment. Simpson and his women associates have long been a thorn in the side of the people of the country.

The farmers became incensed on learning that a young girl, giving her name as Gladys Edwards of Gowan, had joined those at Simpson's home. Actuated by what they believed was ample justification, the farmers gathered by appointment and lay in wait for Simpson and his companion, who they learned had gone to Fowlerville. When the pair drove up nearly half a hundred men leaped from the bushes and seized the horses. Others dragged Simpson and Mrs. Elliott from the buggy. A young man who was riding with them jumped from the vehicle and made his escape in the woods. Simpson, who is about 55 years old, was stripped of his clothing and liberally daubed with building tar, applied with brushes from pails. Then feathers were thrown over him, and finally he was rolled in the sand and gravel on the road. He made a vigorous fight, but was subdued when a rope was thrown around his neck. Mrs. Elliott, who is a tall woman about 45 years of age, was stripped to the waist and smeared with tar and feathers. She screamed and pleaded for mercy, but without avail. Then the victims were set free. At the Simpson home Hattie Oliver, shrieking, was dragged into the front lawn, where she was tarred and feathered. The Edwards girl was taken to a neighbor's house and afterward was sent back to Gowan. Simpson and Mrs. Elliott were pitiful looking objects when they aroused Sheriff Edward Pratt at Howell. They demanded the arrest of their assailants, many of whom were well known to them, as none wore masks. Several wealthy men who were in the crowd of farmers have said that if it was necessary to make arrests to serve the ends of justice they would gladly pay whatever fines were assessed.

DRUNKENNESS KILLS WIFE.

Death of Woman Thought Due to Husband's Condition.

The death from paralysis of Mrs. Albert Carpenter in Kalamazoo was said by physicians after the autopsy to have been caused by a blood clot on the brain, which may have been the result of the shock she received when her husband came home intoxicated and broke most of the furniture in the house. Carpenter is being held in jail pending the final outcome of the inquiry into the woman's death.

BOLT STRIKES WOMAN.

Mrs. Charles Anderson of Escanaba Severely Burned.

One woman was struck by lightning, a fire, which caused loss of \$5,000, started, and three buildings were damaged in Escanaba in a severe electrical storm. While preparing breakfast, Mrs. Charles Anderson, aged 48, was struck by a bolt and all her clothing was torn from her body. She was severely burned and but little hope is held for her recovery. Pieces of her dress were found in all parts of the room. The upper portion of Ben's theater burned before it was extinguished. Two residences and a church were struck, but the damage was small.

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HOME-COMERS' DAY AT ADRIAN.

Hundreds of Former Residents Welcomed to the Old Town.

"Home-coming" day in Adrian was a success beyond all expectations, the city being filled with former residents. Detroit's delegation was nearly four hundred. A special train brought about two hundred from Chicago, with a fine band, and they were greeted warmly as they marched through the streets giving Chicago yells. After a parade in the morning a meeting was held at the opera house. P. C. C. Smith gave an address of welcome, and responses were made by C. S. Hampton for Detroit, Franklin Hubbard for Toledo, S. E. Graves for Chicago and others. A Chicago quartet furnished music.

WASHTENAW COUNTY FARMER IS CHARGED WITH ARSON.

Morris O'Connor, the Northland farmer arrested for arson, was bound over to the Circuit Court and his bail fixed at \$1,000, with two sureties. One witness testified that O'Connor had damaged the Mazgows, his wife's people, and had threatened to burn the buildings. Elizabeth Wagner, a niece of Mrs. O'Connor, swore that she saw O'Connor go into the barn and come out with a can of kerosene, and that she saw him pour it on a shed before smoke commenced pouring out. O'Connor's barn burned and the home of his mother-in-law caught and was also destroyed.

MAD CAT BITES A WOMAN.

Arm, Torn from Feline's Jaws, Is Shockingly Mutilated.

Mrs. John Scott of Easton, was horribly bitten by a vicious cat and was taken to Ann Arbor. It is thought the cat was mad. She attempted to pet the animal when it fastened its jaws in her arm which it could not be released until she had torn it away, lacerating the flesh badly.

LIGHTNING KILLS TWO.

Men Were on Log Jam and Fell Into River.

While going to their work of breaking a log jam on the Menominee river, George Nasmit and Michael Burke were killed by a bolt of lightning. The men were struck and the bodies fell between the logs and were not found for several hours. Lightning shocked several persons in the city of Menominee, and did other damage.

FOUND DEAD ON TRACK.

The body of a man supposed to be John Anderson, Fenton, was found on the tracks of the Chicago and Western Indiana railway at Seventy-ninth street, Chicago. He apparently had been killed by the train. The body is that of a man about 45 years old, weighing 145 pounds and well dressed.

Body of Chicagoan Is Found.

The body of Frank Lawrence of Chicago, a man about 25 years old, was found in the canal at Benton Harbor. It was decomposed, but there were no marks on it to indicate that Lawrence had met a violent death, and it is generally thought a case of suicide.

Lightning Claims Victims.

George N. Smith and Michael Burke were killed in Menominee by lightning, the bodies not being found until evening.

Seven Saved from Death.

Seven persons in a carriage were backed off the floating bridge at Mona lake, near Muskegon, into 30 feet of water and although two were kicked unconscious by the horse, all were saved. Those in the carriage were Dr. George M. Gaylord, M. Brown and daughter, Margaret and Frances, and Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Hisey and infant son, Lyman.

Objects to the Poles.

An attempt made by the Michigan State Telephone Co. to connect Orillville with its system was resisted by the village authorities. The construction crew sent to do the work proposed to place poles in streets which the village board did not want thus occupied.

Run Meat Packing Plant.

It is announced that local capitalists, headed by J. H. Mohr, will erect an independent packing house in Sault Ste. Marie, to handle all kinds of meat in opposition to the trust. It is said that sufficient capital has been secured to finance the deal and work will start soon.

PLEAS KEEPING THEM BUSY.

State Employees in Michigan's Capital Complains of Guinea Pigs.

The State highway department and the State dairy and food department occupy quarters in the State block on one of the principal corners of Washington avenue, Lansing. Employees of the highway department complain that the food department has caused the building to become infested with fleas, which are a source of great annoyance. The food department keeps a number of guinea pigs to which it feeds suspicious articles of food to ascertain whether they contain poison. If the food is poisonous the pigs die; if it is healthful they grow fat. The food department's pigs are fat. Fat guinea pigs attract fleas and hence the complaint of the highway department employees. They assert that the fleas climb the stairs and interrupt the State's business.

STORE BLOWN TO PIECES.

Owens Street Store Near Gasoline Tank in Grosseau.

Early the other evening the grocery store of Lewis & Lewis, on the west side of Grosseau, was blown to pieces by a gas-line explosion. Frank Woldman, owner of the building, went into the basement, and disregarding the warning not to light a match, he struck a light. Instantly there was an explosion. Woldman and two clerks, Otto Stever and Charles Doak, got outside in a shower of glass and canned goods. Only Woldman was severely injured, his hands and face being badly cut and burned. The damage to the building is \$2,500 and to the goods \$3,000.

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THE OHIO GOVERNORSHIP.

Death Brings About a Far-Reaching Change.

Death has brought about a change in the Governorship of Ohio, which not alone affects individuals but parties. In the election last November John M. Pattison, former Congressman, was elected Governor over Myron T. Herrick and was the only Democrat chosen. But his victory was enough to bring large benefits to his party both in the way of appointments and the veto power by which purely Republican legislation could be thwarted. The strenuous campaign, however, was too much for Mr. Pattison. He broke down and when the time for his inauguration came he had to review the parade in a glass cage specially provided. He gradually recovered and was filling his office when a relapse came.

The Republican Lieutenant Governor, Andrew Lintner Harris, has now become acting Governor and will serve until 1909, enjoying all the emoluments of the office, but being deprived of the full title, Governor. He took the place upon the ticket last year in response to the united call of both Republican factions. He is a civil war veteran and was Lieutenant Governor under Governor McKinley.

Governor Pattison was born on a farm in Clermont County, Ohio, in 1847, where his home was until recently. At the age of 10 years he enlisted and served during the last days of the civil war. He taught school for funds with which to attend the Ohio Wesleyan University and he continued teaching while a student to pay his college expenses. After he was graduated, in 1869, he went west to write insurance for the same company of which he was later elected President. While writing insurance he studied law and was admitted to the Ohio bar in 1872. At the end of ten years' practice he was invited to enter his old insurance company—the Union Mutual Life—as Vice President and General Manager. He was elected President in 1891, and held the office at the time of his death.

As a young lawyer he was put on the Hamilton County (Ohio) ticket for the State Legislature and he won, although that was a hard year for the Democratic party. In 1890 Judge Ashburn, representing the Clermont-Brown

district in the State Senate, died, and Mr. Pattison was elected to fill the vacancy. His work in the Senate sent him to Congress when Cleveland was President. By the time his term was out a Republican Legislature had re-districted Ohio and his new district had a normal Republican plurality of several thousand. He then took up his work in the insurance business.

For many years he lived at Milford, Ohio, a few miles from Cincinnati. He married a Miss Williams, a daughter of Prof. Williams, who held the chair of Greek in the Ohio Wesleyan University for many years. Governor Pattison leaves a wife, a son, who has just been graduated from college, and two daughters.

Without Counting.

Archbishop Temple was noted for his mathematical ability. A peculiarity of his power, not in computation or analysis, but in the ability to see a definite number of objects without actually counting them, in the ordinary sense, is mentioned in Mr. Sandford's memoirs of the archbishop.

Everybody sees three objects, not as one, and one, and one, but as three; most people can see four; some see five, and even six. Many of those who think they simply see six would discover, if they observed the process carefully, that they really make a quick count. But Doctor Temple certainly saw higher numbers. I tested him quite suddenly more than once. "How many sheep in that field?"

Instantly came the answer, "Nine."

Once he saw thirteen. I think these were birds flying in a group. It was the same process with him to see nine or ten volumes in a book-shelf as it was with me to see even five. Given time, without counting, he saw larger numbers.

On the Spot.

A New York publisher directed one of his clerks to hang out a sign, "Boy wanted." Five minutes later, says a writer in the New York Sun, a red-headed little "lad" appeared in the office with the sign under his arm.

"Say, mister," he demanded, "did you hang dis out?"

"I did," replied the publisher, sternly. "Why did you tear it down?"

Back of his freckles the boy gazed in wonder at the man's stupidity.

"Why," he replied, "I'm de boy."

A Champion.

Ma Twaddles—Tommy Twaddles, what do you mean by cursing and swearing in that horrible manner at that little boy?

Tommy Twaddles—Well, ma, he was makin' fun of our church!—Cleveland Leader.

Slightly Ambiguous.

"It is not true, is it, that they are going to try to float that stock on the market?"

"The truth. No; it won't hold water."—Baltimore American.

Pattern Department

UP-TO-DATE DESIGNS FOR THE HOME DRESSMAKER

Pattern No. 1459.

This design is well suited to the faint muslins that are now used so much, or, if a woman is passing clever with her needle and has the leisure, the finer materials may be embroidered by hand, which is, of course, very exclusive. Rows of insertion and a neck-piece of lace form the trimming, and the tucked pieces crossing the shoulders and meeting in a V at the front and back, give it a distinctive touch. The sleeves are short and full, coming just below the elbows, and finished with straight cuffs of insertion and lace. The blouse portion is quite full, and the waist is fastened in the back. Handkerchief linen is delightfully soft and cool for warm weather wear, and la-

Buy the Harrison Wagon.

The Best on Wheels.

For Sale and fully warranted by O. Palmer.

A Commonplace Man.

BY ASA PRATT.

(Copyright, 1906, by Daily Story Pub. Co.)
Homer Dent was a very plain sort of a person. He had been a very plain sort of a boy and an exceedingly plain sort of a youth and now he was a most conspicuously plain young man.

He had always worked hard and received the minimum compensation therefor. As a boy he did the heavy end of the chores and his brother got the holidays and the praise. As a youth he did the hard studying and always remained at the foot of the class while other fellows walked away with the prizes. As a young man he was always given the hard and disagreeable tasks at the store and when there was a promotion in sight somebody else got it.

Homer did not complain, however, but plodded on, living on the law of his being. He never was jealous of those who were advanced over him. In fact he rejoiced in their good fortune. To be sure he grieved at times that none of the gifts of the gods were his, but he held it all to some defect in his character. To be sure he was a trifle slow and not at all brilliant, but he was as steady and reliable as a plow-horse and his employers knew, even as his parents and teachers had known, that when he was given a task it was sure to be done no matter how long it took. But the high places were for those with more spectacular qualities and nobody ever really thought of Homer when they were to be filled. Truth be told Homer never thought of going after them himself. In fact Homer never pushed himself. Folks said he was not ambitious.

But the years with all their toil and hardships and disappointment brought one great joy and light to Homer's life. It was a woman, of course, and her dainty, feminine ways gave the love-starved lad a glimpse into a new and marvelous world. He never ceased to wonder that she owned him with her favors—he who had been a by-stander in all the joys and softer side of life.

The result is easy to guess. He became her object and devoted slave. Her lightest wish was law and there was no sacrifice too great, no endeavor too strenuous for him to make at her most simple suggestion. Because she loved society he plunged into the gayeties of the town, where he cut a most sorry figure, as he was only too painfully conscious and where he became the butt of the clever ones, as he was in all the walks of life he assayed. Because she approved of religion he smothered his convictions and haunted the church of her denomination, studying its creed with desperate earnestness and blindly accepting its code. He even attempted golf and as a last sacrifice joined a home study circle where after a hard day's work he sternly kept himself awake.

And the woman, well, she was a daughter of Eve, and having failed to attract any very big fish and having arrived at the period of a maiden's life when she begins to realize that it is time to cast an anchor to the windward, she turned to Homer. Not that she was old or devoid of charms, but she had set her standard rather high and the knight of her dreams had not appeared. Besides she was a young woman of discrimination and she saw below the commonplace exterior of this simple hearted man, the true gold of his unselfish character. She appreciated that with him she would be absolutely queen.

But, ah, ye daughters of Eve, whenever did reason govern your hearts and your desires? Whenever did not—and when does not and will not—the gay cavalier fire your hearts and imaginations and make the plain sturdy plow-boy seem commonplace and impossible? And who shall say that the fair Agnes did not accept Homer with a mental reservation? And who shall say that the vision of the gay cavalier did not still abide in her imagination?

Be all that as it may the fact remains that one glorious evening she pledged her troth to Homer with a dainty gasp of surrender which so filled him with joy and reverence that it must abide with him forever. It was many weeks before he could thoroughly believe that this splendid creature, this wonderful being had selected him of all the world for a mate and he bowed in reverence and thanksgiving every time he thought of it, which was some thousands of times a day.

Always frugal and saving, he now began to lay aside money with more than a miser's avarice against the blissful day when Agnes should come to his arms. He was not impatient, as most lovers are. It was enough for him to know that she was his. He could wait. He had been compelled to wait for everything ever since he was born and he had learned the lesson of patience. Probably this was a mistake because women like to be sought ardently, and impatiently—but how was he to know that, this being the only woman he had ever known?

Well, it was the same old story. While he waited and toiled patiently, secure in his happiness, the cavalier came along, smiled upon his mistress and poor plodding Homer was forgotten. Just how it all happened has been forgotten in the chronicles of the town. However, one T. Seymour Esterly appeared on the social horizon of the town with more fine clothes than the Johnnies ever had and with an automobile and a debonair air and much superfluity. He was there, he announced, for rest and recreation after a strenuous season on the stock market in Wall street. Need it be recorded how he swept everything before him? How mamma courted him and papa gave him little dinners at the club, how clubs and societies strove for the privilege of entertaining him as an honored guest—and how the maidens,

betrothed and unbetrothed, smiled upon him? Nay, the dullest imagination can see all that.

Then one day the town was startled with an elopement. Yes, sad as it was, Agnes had eloped with T. Seymour Esterly in most spectacular manner, leaving a dramatic note to Homer that she had made a great mistake, but had saved both him and herself by recognizing the fact that they were not mates before it was too late—thanks to the fact that her true affinity had appeared. And she begged him to forget her unworthy self and to find some maiden who could appreciate his good and true qualities. As though she did not well know that there never could be any other woman in his simple honest life.

The months sped and strange reports came regarding the eloping couple. The final one was that the Mr. T. Seymour Esterly was a common adventurer—in fact valet of a distinguished member of the stock exchange who while taking a trip abroad had left his establishment in the hands of his valet. And the valet with the curb off had started out in search of adventure with his employer's automobile and clothes and had succeeded. In inflaming the imagination of the ambitious country belle and inducing her to elope with him. And sadder than all it was whispered that he had not married her at all and that she was living in miserable quarters the very creature of his whims.

Homer Dent had survived the blow with the stoicism which ever had been his saving grace. God alone knows what it meant to him and the hours of mortal agony he suffered, but he made no sign and plodded on as he ever had. And one day many, many months after the catastrophe there came to him a letter—oh such a pathetic and hopeless and tear-stained letter from the lady of his dreams. The end had come. She was deserted, alone and without friends, money or hope. Her own people had cast her off—and she did not blame them. Her board was paid for the balance of the week. Then she had resolved to end the whole miserable business and let the silent river tell the story if it would. Only she could not go out of the world without letting Homer know how keenly she appreciated her mistake and how much better she knew than he, his nobility of character.

"I am saying these things, not to justify myself nor with any hope of the future," she wrote. "But I want you to know your own worth which you always have underestimated and discredited. People in this world are taken on their own valuation. Since I went away from the truest lover ever maiden had I have seen many men of all degrees, and I want to tell you for your own good that you are better and stronger and braver than any of them. When I am gone I wish you might forgive me for my disloyalty to you—God knows I have suffered enough for it. And I wish I might awaken in you some conception of your own power. If you could appreciate it all success and all happiness would be yours. All business success would open to you if only you would demand it—and all women would lie at your feet if you would command instead of beg. This is the only reason I can make to awaken you to your own possibilities. It is a poor one, but believe me it is attempted in all sincerity and with all the love which woman can feel toward man—a love intensified a thousand times because she knows she has sacrificed it. And it should have all the weight of a voice from the grave—because next Monday I will be numbered with the dead."

Long and prayerfully did Homer Dent struggle with this letter. It reminded him all the passion of his first and only love and he realized all the terrible consequences of her fall. Finally in the cold gray dawn he threw his meager wardrobe into a trunk and wrote a letter to his employer resigning his position and stating he was going away to be married and would not return.

Later he drew his money from the savings bank and boarded a train for the city praying he would arrive in time.

The Important Comma.

A Philadelphia business man thinks he has an exceedingly bright office boy, and nothing pleases him better, says the Philadelphia Telegraph, than to tell how he acquired the youngster's services.

A short time ago he posted in his shop window a notice which read as follows: "Boy wanted about 14 years." A lad of that age, with little that was prepossessing in his appearance, came into the office and stated that he had read the notice.

"Well, do you think you would like to have the position, my boy?" asked the merchant, gazing patronizingly over the rims of his spectacles at the unabashed youth.

"Yes," came the prompt answer. "I want the job, but I don't know that I can promise to keep it for the full 14 years."

Then the merchant remembered that he had left out a comma on his sign; but he told the boy he might have the position.

Parental Self-Sacrifice.

"George," said Mrs. Ferguson, "I know it is early in the evening yet, but would you mind lying down on the lounge and taking a nap?"

"What for?" asked Mr. Ferguson. "Because the baby is fretful, and your snoring always hurls him to sleep."—Chicago Tribune.

Up-to-Date.

"Are you a burglar, my man?" asked the householder. "No," responded the man with the jack-lantern. "I am an agent of the Society to Limit the Rise of Great Fortunes."—N. Y. Herald.

WRITING A SUCCESSFUL BOOK.

Gertrude Atherton, the Authoress, Tells How She Works.

Gertrude Atherton, whose pen has been inactive for some months on account of a serious illness, has now left Munich after a sojourn of six months, and has gone to seek a quiet place in California, where she can take up her literary work with renewed enthusiasm. "Writing books is very exacting," she said recently. "You must make up your mind to renounce everything for the time being. I live like a hermit in some little out-of-the-way spot when I am writing a book. I rise every morning at 6, work until noon, eat a rather hearty mid-day meal, rest and read for a couple of hours, and then back to work for an hour or two. Some days I write all day—write until I am all written out. It takes me usually about three to four months to write a book; after that comes the rewriting, the proof-reading and all the innumerable additions. I never know exactly what sequence of incident or characters is going to follow until I am in the throes of composition. Of course, I decide on a motive, and have two or three of the principal characters pretty clearly in mind, but the rest of the story works its own way out. When I am tired of writing I take some exercise. I walk a good deal—there is always something to see, you know."—Chicago News.

TREE REVERED BY MEXICANS.

Peculiar Formation Has Made It Known as "Tree of Fate."

The height of happiness is reached by the Broadway folk when he puts some new growth in his window that attracts the crowds. He feels like a theatrical star at a first night's performance.

This week one of the craft has been displaying a Toluca hand tree. The shrub is not very large, but boasts wondrous flame flowers. The calyx is blood red, and each column of stamens support a tiny hand that seems to have been dipped in blood.

Mexicans revere the tree and pray beneath it. It is sometimes called the Tree of Fate. When the devotees solicit advice beneath its branches it they have patience and wait long enough, the fingers of the hand will point the direction to take on a homeward journey in order to have good luck. The unsuspicious scientists say that the pointing of the fingers is but the action of the wind and air, but the devotees pooh-pooh this.

In its native land jeweled rings are placed upon the Toluca's hand to propitiate the spirit of the tree and bring happiness to the donor.—New York Press.

O'Connor's Wit Saved Him.

Justin A. Jacobs, for many years the city clerk of Cambridge, used to relate the following, as illustrating the ready wit of an Irishman.

In the early years of his service, one of the duties of this office was the preparation of the voting lists of the city and the registration of new voters. One of the qualifications of a voter was the ability to write.

One evening when his office was full of men seeking registration, an Irishman, Patrick O'Connor, asked to be registered, and was given the usual blank, with the request that he sign his name. This he finally did, with great effort and in an almost illegible manner.

One of the onlookers, seeing that this was probably the extent of his literary accomplishments, called out: "Mr. Jacobs, let him write your name."

Instantly Pat looked up and replied: "Indeed, I wouldn't dare do that. That would be forgery."—Boston Herald.

Fought with Cougar for Luncheon.

John Leamy, a back flagman on the Kettle Valley Railroad survey, now engaged on the North Fork, a few days ago risked his own life to protect the lunch of the survey party. Leamy was put in charge of the provisions of the party and while he was engaged with the survey two mammoth cougars attacked the lunch baskets of the entire crew.

The young flagman upon returning at noon found the cougars enjoying the sandwiches which had been carefully prepared for the party, and, choosing to risk his life rather than face a party of twenty hungry surveyors, he made a rush at the animals and secured the major portion of the eatables.—Grand Forks correspondence Portland Oregonian.


National Feeling in Norway.

One effect of the erection of Norway into an independent kingdom has been to foster nationalist feeling in many unexpected directions. Just now Ibsen and Bjornson are being taken to task severely for having their works published by a Danish instead of a Norwegian firm and thereby sanctioning and perpetrating the selling of many words in the Danish rather than the Norwegian fashion. In the first week of his reign King Haakon was paternally rebuked by Bjornson himself for making use of Danish idioms.

Space Joke.

The air yacht was gliding through the vast distance between the earth and Mars. "Ahoy!" shouted the pilot through the speaking tube. "We are approaching a star."

"Then let us board it," replied the millionaire yachtsman. "I always had a desire to be a star boarder. When they reached the earth again the joke was credited to Joe Miller and six United States senators.



THE TEST IS BEST

Go over CLOTHCRAFT garments point by point, the fabrics, the patterns, the graceful lines, the lay of the collar, the shaped shoulders, the trimmings, the finish, the faultlessness of the general ensemble and you will not wonder then at the giant strides CLOTHCRAFT has made in the clothing world.

The sooner you learn why you should wear this famous make, the sooner you begin to save, and the sooner you discover that every builder and wearer of good clothes can learn something in clothes craft from CLOTHCRAFT.

We can sell "all wool" without a blush because the best woolen mills in the land know too well that they dare not submit a yard of questionable cloth to go into CLOTHCRAFT garments—that's clothing insurance for you.

CLOTHCRAFT is not merely a high grade distinguishing mark, but a name that has made a mark in tailoring triumph; it means service—protection: ask for CLOTHCRAFT CLOTHES and be sure you're safe.

Suppose you step in and test your senses of sight and touch, we fear not your verdict.

GRAYLING MERCANTILE CO.

Village Ordinance.

AN ORDINANCE

Relative to the Crawford County Farmer's Telephone Company.

SECTION I. The Village of Grayling Ordains, that the Crawford County Farmer's Telephone Company, of Grayling, Michigan, its representatives and assigns is hereby authorized and permitted to construct, maintain and operate in said Village of Grayling, a line of telephone poles and wires thereon and electrical and telephonic apparatus to be used for telephone purposes only by means of electricity, which said line of poles and wires shall extend from a point on the north and west end of Big street, southerly across Big street, then commencing at the intersection of Norway street and Lake street, southerly across Lake street, and along the west side of Norway street to Michigan Avenue, thirty feet from the center of said Norway street thence southerly across Michigan Avenue.

SECTION II. Such telephone poles, when placed upon said streets shall not be less than thirty feet in height. No poles shall be erected and placed on said streets in said Village except, upon filing with the Common Council specifications showing the location of each pole, subject to the approval of the Council, that such telephone poles and lines of wires to be strung thereon shall be put up in such manner as not to interfere with the lines of any telephone company or electric light company now having lines and operating in said village. And the Village of Grayling shall have the right and privilege of using of any or all of the said Telephone Company's, telephone poles with in said village for the purpose of attaching thereto the city fire alarm and police wires upon such portion of said poles, or the arms thereof, as the city may desire, but the same shall be placed thereon and maintained at the expense of the village.

SECTION III. The village shall also have the right to use said poles without charge, for such other purpose in the interest of the public and the village as the Common Council thereof may determine. Provided however, that such use shall be consistent with the purpose for which the same are erected, and that the same can be used without interference with the business of the said Crawford County Farmer's Telephone Company, its representatives and assigns and provided, further that in case the village shall permit other companies or corporations to use said poles, subject to the provisions herein contained that the same shall only be used upon the payment of a reasonable compensation therefore to said Crawford County Farmer's Telephone Company, its representatives and assigns.

SECTION IV. No street used by said Company or its representatives and assigns shall be obstructed by its agents while erecting poles supports or wires longer than is necessary.

SECTION V. No poles shall be placed or kept in such a position as to injure any curb or drain or interfere with or injure any wire telegraph lines or apparatus, and if in placing the same, any damage is done to any curb or drain the same shall be properly repaired at the expense of the company.

SECTION VI. All poles erected shall be shaved and kept in an upright position and shall be placed, and the wires on them so trained as to avoid, causing as far as reasonably practicable obstruction in any of said streets.

SECTION VII. Twenty-four hours notice shall be given the Street Commissioner before erecting any poles under this ordinance, and they shall then be erected under his direction.

SECTION VIII. Any failure on the part of said Crawford County Farmer's Telephone Company its representatives and assigns to do, or perform anything required by the Terms of this or any other ordinance of said Village, or of any rules or regulations of a Board of Police or fire commissioners, that may hereafter be established in said Village, shall be sufficient ground for revocation of all rights and privileges granted hereby, and thereupon the Common Council upon a vote of two-thirds of all the Trustees elect, shall have power to revoke the same, provided, however that such power of revocation shall only be exercised after such Company shall have been served with written notice at least ten days theretofore requiring it to comply with the terms of such ordinances, specifying particularly in what manner the same are alleged to have been violated, and the said Company shall have failed or refused to comply therewith within said time.

SECTION IX. This ordinance shall be void unless accepted by said Company in writing within thirty days from the date of its approval and shall continue in full force and effect for the Term of twenty years from and after said date, and the said line is to be completed and in operation by September 1, 1906.

Passed, ordained and ordered published this 18th day of June A. D. 1906.
JOHN F. HUM, President.
H. P. OLSON, Village Clerk.

Air de Luvu.

W. P. Northrup, in the Medical Record, says that civilized man has learned how to eat and drink and how to wash, but he has not yet learned how to ventilate. The author depicts the unhygienic conditions existing in most places of public assembly, owing to the lack of fresh air, and says that the need for reform in this regard is also great in private dwellings. The curse of modern living is overworking, overheating and lack of ventilation, not to mention worry and hasty eating. The suggestion is made of utilizing "the roofs of dwelling-houses as sores of fresh air, by constructing roof gardens.

The Walter's Rebuke.

Bishop Brewster of Connecticut, while visiting some friends not long ago, tucked his napkin in his collar to avoid the juice of the grape fruit at breakfast, says Lippincott's. He laughed as he did it, and said it reminded him of a man he once knew who rushed into a restaurant, and, seating himself at a table, proceeded to tuck his napkin under his chin. He then called a waiter and said: "Can I get lunch here?" "Yes," responded the waiter in a dignified manner, "but not a shampoo."

Probate of Will.

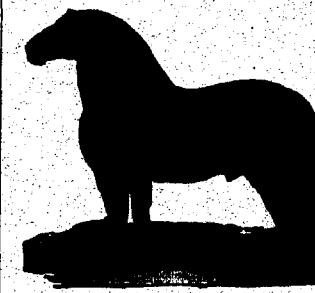
STATE OF MICHIGAN,
The Probate Court for the County of Crawford.

At a session of said Court, held at the Probate Office in the village of Grayling in said County on the 26th day of June, A. D. 1906.
Present: Hon. Wellington Batters, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Hans Mason, deceased.
Rasmus Hanson having filed in said court his petition praying that a certain instrument in writing, purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased, now on file in said court be admitted to probate, and that the administration of said estate be granted to Rasmus Hanson, the executor named in said will or some other suitable person.

It is ordered, That the 26th, day of July, A. D. 1906, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at said probate office, be and is hereby appointed for hearing said petition;
It is further ordered, That public notice thereof be given by publication of a copy of this order, for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing, in the CRAWFORD AVALANCHE a newspaper printed and circulated in said county.

WELLINGTON BATTERSON, Judge of Probate.



"INTENDANT"

—THE—

Black Percheron Stallion.

His Record number is 34620

(58,913)

—OWNED BY—

Grayling Black Percheron Breeding Ass'n.

GRAYLING, - - MICH.

Foaled April 15 1901; bred by M. Provost, Commune of Cretion, Department of Oren, got by "Regulator 25-027" (43,441) he by "Julius" (37,987) he by "Villers 13,169" (8081) he by "Briard 5,317" (1,630) he by "Brilliant 1,271" (755) he by "Brilliant 1899" (756) he by "Coco 11" (714) he by "Nieuwchaalun" (713) he by "Coco" (712) he by "Mignon" (715) he by "Jean Le-Blanc" (739).

Dam "Rosette" (48,206) he by "Paradox" (40,254) he by "Isolin 16,907" (27,498) he by "Brilliant 111, 11,116" (3919) he by "Fenelon 2682" (38) he by "Brilliant 1271" (755) he by "Brilliant 1899" (756) he by "Coco 11" (714) he by "Vieux Chaslin" (713) he by "Coco" (712) he by "Mignon" (715) he by "Jean Le-Blanc" (739).

Second Dam, "Savignac" (36,034) by "Rochefort 11,228" (14,837) he by "Sansonnet 3,465" (51) he by "Vermonth 1820" (787) he by "Vidoca 483" (742) he by "Coco 11" (714) he by "Vieux Chaslin" (713) he by "Coco" (712) he by "Mignon" (715) he by "Jean Le-Blanc" (739).

Third Dam, "Pelotte" (8,527) by "Jago 955" (768) he by "Utopia 780" (731) he by "Superior 454" (730) he by "Favori 1" (711) he by "Vieux Chaslin" (713) he by "Coco" (712) he by "Mignon" (715) he by "Jean Le-Blanc" (739).

Fourth Dam, "Cocotte" belonging to M. Provost.

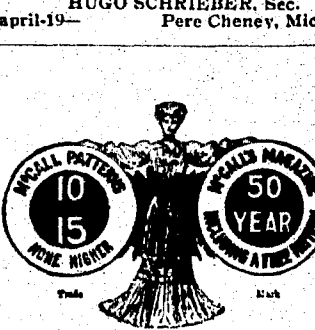
INTENDANT is a dapple Black, has good disposition, fine action, is five years old and weighs over 1700 pounds. Will stand in Crawford and Roscommon Counties during season of 1906.

For terms, location and dates see cards.

L. E. BARNABY, Groom.

HUGO SCHRIEBER, Sec.

April 19—Perc Cheney, Mich.



FOR Fire Insurance

—CALL ON—

O. Palmer.

Ladies of Grayling

get your kitchen supplied with fresh vegetables from the Grayling Market Garden.

For sale now: Lettuce, Radishes, Green Onions, Carrots, Beet-Greens &c.

John H. Cook.

A. C. NEWKIRSON

The Tailor.

Originator and Introducer of Fine Garments for Men.

If you want a good suit for Spring and Summer, just drop in and see me. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Shop over Burgess' old Market.

Grayling, Mich.

City Barber Shop.

A new shop, fitted up with every convenience.

CARL W. KREPKER, Prop.

Located Next to Grayling Mercantile Company's Store.

GRAYLING, MICH.

AGENT FOR STAR LAUNDRY, BAY CITY.

Tonsorial Parlors.

E. L. Melvior, Prop.

Located opposite the Bank, Grayling, Mich.

Everything neat and sanitary.

Agent for Witter's Laundry, Saginaw, Mich.

CENTRAL HOTEL

AMOS PEARSALL, Prop.

First Class accommodations.

Convenient to Depot and Business Houses, for Commercial Travelers.

\$2.00 per day.

Grayling, - - - Michigan.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL R. R.

"The Niagara Falls Route."

THE MACKINAW DIVISION

Time card in effect Sunday, Dec. 3, 1905.

Trains arrive and depart from Grayling, stand at time, as follows:

Day City.	Grayling.	Train No.	Grayling.	Month.
7:10am	4:10am	207.	4:20am	7:30am
11:00am	1:40pm	201.	1:45pm	4:30pm
4:15pm	12:20pm	159.	1:55pm	5:30pm
8:15am	8:15pm	99.	6:30am	4:40pm
6:30am	4:35pm	97.	6:30am	4:40pm

ARR.	LV.	ARR.	LV.
5:15pm	2:20pm	206.	2:20pm
3:30am	12:44am	202.	12:49am
		158.	10:15pm
9:45am	6:10am	90.	1:40pm
		98.	4:00pm

Lewiston.	Grayling.	Train No.	Grayling.	Lewiston.
7:55am	6:30am	93.	1:40pm	12:05pm
		94.	1:40pm	12:05pm

Joh'burg.	Grayl'g.	Joh'burg.	Grayl'g.
ARR.	LV.	ARR.	LV.
7:50am	6:00am	1:40am	11:45am

O. W. RUGGLES, Gen. Pass. Agent.
L. HERRICK, Local Agent.

DETROIT & CHARLEVOIX R. R.

TIME TABLE NO. 13.

Trains Run by Nineteenth Meridian or Central Standard Time, Daily except Sunday.

a. m.	p. m.	STATIONS.	p. m.	a. m.
7 00	2 30	D. Fredric A.	12 05	6 00
		A. S. R.		
7 25	2 48	Fayette	11 50	5 15
7 45	3 00	D. Edward D.	11 35	4 50
9 20		M. River		
19 40	13 15	B. L. J'n	11 18	14 25
		S. C. Lake.		
		"B" Lake.		

19 45	13 18	Ma Road.	11 13	14 20
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